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AT
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BY
O. P. SCHUMANN
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

O. P. SCHUMANN, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor

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THE AUSABLE TO FURNISH ELECTRIC POWER TO SAGINAW VALLEY

Cook's Dam, Now Nearing Completion, to Have 13,000 Horsepower of Current for Use at Saginaw by Jan. 1.

BOON FOR NORTH-EASTERN MICHIGAN

14 Other Dams With Combined Head of 450 Feet, to Generate 80,000 Horsepower Will Be Built.

Approximately 12,000 horse power of electrical energy will be at the disposal of Saginaw Valley early next year—possibly by the first of January—from Cooke's dam, the first of the fifteen dams which are to harness the power of the Au Sable river.

In ninety days the great retaining wall will be finished, the dam is done and the turbines and generators are being rushed to completion by the builders, to be installed as soon as they arrive. Forty of the 90 miles of transmission towers to Saginaw have been erected and the balance are being put up as fast as men can do the work. It is the hope of the company to be ready to turn power on January 1, next.

A trestle hundreds of feet long and more than a hundred feet high, carries with it spouting streams of gravel washed from the side of a great hill by powerful hydraulic process to build the immense retaining wall.

The dam itself, built of reinforced concrete and forty feet high, with a base 25 feet below the surface of the river, and flanked on the other side by the three yawning concrete pits that are to house the giant turbine wheels and the big red-brick generating house, ready to receive its roof.

80,000 Horsepower in All.

The harnessing of this sparkling stream of northern water has in its success such magnificent possibilities from a commercial electric power standpoint for the Saginaw valley that no one could have an adequate idea of the situation until they were given the opportunity to personally inspect the plant and dam now under construction.

The ultimate completed system, which will be developed as rapidly as the business of the territory to be supplied demands, will comprise a series of dams fifteen in number, with a nominal product of nearly 80,000 horsepower. The land leases for the purposes of installing the dams and for backwater basins comprise thousands of acres all of which have been secured by the company to be used whenever the time demands further development. The present Cooke development or dam which receives its name, because the site was suggested by Andrew Cooke, of the Harris financial house of New York, even before any surveys had been made, is the first of the series to be installed.

The present status of the Cooke dam has been reached through a period of work of more than a year and a half, during which some delays have been caused through obstacles which none could forsee. However, through all these months the promoters have pushed forward with the work as rapidly as it could be done and today the ultimate completion of the undertaking, which in its inception and accomplishment has brought to its service the best engineering forces and strongest financial backing, is to be seen in the near future.

Thousands and thousands of dollars were spent before even a spadeful of earth was turned and even now thousands of dollars are being daily sunk into the project which now seems to be within but a few months of accomplishment. It is hoped to have the wheels turning for a test before the winter's freeze takes place and to have current distributed into Saginaw by the first of the new year or very soon thereafter.

The Cooke Dam.

The Cooke dam is situated in a beautiful wild valley of the AuSable river at a bend where the water head is 40 feet, a head which it is said will vary but little during the year and which can be easily and accurately regulated to the inch when the machinery of the plant is set in motion.

The dam is resting upon clay formation and it is estimated that 1150 cubic feet of water per second will be passing over the dam when the basin is filled and the regular flow secured. There are 28 small streams entering the AuSable but they are all spring fed streams. The land, sand, gravel and clay forms a perfect filter and the water from the many streams is all of the clear, sparkling spring variety. Jackpines, ferns and other sweet growth abound.

The entire dam is of concrete construction, reinforced type and contains over 20,000 cubic yards of concrete. The dam and retaining walls are about 700 feet in length and the walls one foot thick and 80 feet high. The solid front to the water of the stream is one of the most particular and important pieces of the work for upon the solidity and perfectness of this part of the work depends the future effectiveness of the water power as all leakages must be absolutely prevented. For this reason the entire dam and retaining wall is of concrete construction so that musk rats or other animals cannot dig through it.

The dam, within which are to be installed the turbine wheels to turn the great dynamos in the power house, consists of three stalls 40 feet deep, 60 feet long and 25 feet wide. In the floor of each stall are now to be seen two great round holes in which the turbines will be set. Above these running parallel to the side walls and passing through the front wall will be the shafts connecting the turbine and generators. In passing through the concrete wall they are fitted through specially constructed packing boxes. A separate sluiceway under the rear turbine of each pier conveys the water away so that it does not come in contact with the water from the front wheel and thus form an eddy and back wash.

Passing from the turbine the water goes into the spillway, a pit 24x13 feet and from there flows on down to a second spillway of smaller dimensions. By means of these spillweys the water is practically returned to its normal velocity before it clears the retaining walls of the dam and the sparkling water of the AuSable goes on its way through fields and valleys at its regular normal flow.

Log Sluice; Fish Ladder.

At one side of the dam is to be found a log sluice way through which the logs from the upper river will be shot past the dam. On the other side is what is said to be one of the longest, if not the largest, fish ladder in the country. This is made necessary by the game laws which require all dams to afford this means of travel for the fish going up stream for the spawning season.

Filling Retaining Wall.

One of the most interesting parts of the work now is the filling of the space back of the long retaining wall. Surrounding the valley in which the dam and power house are situated are high hills mostly of sand. The matter of transporting this sand from its present location to the valley for filling was solved by means of hydraulic powers. A strong water pump was installed and a ten-inch pipe led to the top of the hill. From this smaller pipes led off to hose which is equipped with two-inch nozzle. With the nozzle supported by a swinging pinioned rest, the water is shot at the bank at 140 pounds pressure and the sand is washed away down through a steel sluice way. This leads along a temporary tramway which ends at the dam. At various points these steel sluice sheets are separated and the water and sand are dropped down behind the retaining wall. The water runs off to the river and the sand is packed down harder than it could possibly be done in any other way. This the engineers say makes the finest retaining wall in the world and forms a most effective support for the big concrete wall.

Great Power Plant.

The power plant itself is a red brick structure absolutely fire-proof, being of red brick, concrete and steel constuction. It is 40 by [illegible] feet in dimensions and three stories high.

Within the structure will be situated the three generaters, each of 4,500 horsepower capacity. The primary voltage at the plant will be 5,000 volts but this may be [illegible] to 140,000, the distributing plant at Zilwaukee giving the highest voltage of any plant in the world.

For the purpose of transporting this immense current to the valley cities over 90 miles of heavy feed wire will be stretched. This is carried upon steel towers, ten to the mile. Already about forty miles of the wire and towers have been set and the force is now at work near Zilwaukee. It is hoped to complete this work by October.

Rushing the Work.

Every effort is being made to complete the work at the earliest possible moment. A force of 120 men is employed at the site of the dam, the greater majority of them being skilled laborers. The greater portion of the work now being done is of the skilled labor type.

Every piece of machinery that could aid in the construction has been installed, even a compressed air riveter being in use on the iron work of the trusses for the support of the roof of the power house.

Lost or Stolen

From the farm of Frank Ingerson, an iron gray horse with right hind foot marked by wire cut. The finder will please hold the horse and notify Geo. Langevin, at Grayling, Mich. jul13-tf

"HAPPY MIKE" BRENNER LOST IN SUBURBS OF GRAYLING.

Rescued After Five Hours of Wandering In Immense Swamp.

"Happy Mike" Brenner, chief of Grayling's police force, and Taylor, his assistant were caught in a squall on Portage lake late last Sunday afternoon. In order to keep the boat from capsizing they were compelled to let it drift with the waves, beaching it about a half mile from Collins' landing, where they wanted to go.

Mike concluded to shorten the distance to camp so, undaunted, plunged into the immense swamp that surrounds this part of the lake and "struck out" for Collins' landing. They walked, and walked and walked, but "nothing doing"—everewhere was wilderness. Mike is known as a fearless man but we are informed that this quite "got his goat."

Searching parties were out to find them, and it was by building hugh fires on the shore of the lake at night that the weary wonderers were safely guided back to anxious friends, after about five hours of wandering in this previously unexplored jungle.

But you should have seen Mike! Jean V'l Jean! Oh, it was awful—hatless, clothes in tatters, spectacles and suspendess broken and torn; and mud——! Dear me, the story is almost to pitiful to describe—they looked like fugitives from justice.

Besides all this calamity Mike was worrying about his official responsibilities at home. He had in his pocket the keys to the electric light plant also to the night watch alarm system at the Salling-Hanson Co.'s store. Grayling was in darkness, and the faithful guardian of all within her portals was lost and could not be found.

J. J. Collens came to his rescue and supplied great quantities of soap and water and clothing to cover his sore and wounded person and at an early hour Monday morning Mike was doing duty as though nothing had happened.

Public Opinions

As citizens of our little city, we should all take pride in the appearance of the same. Rubbish thrown in the street, or novious weeds growing therein or on vacant lots, does not beautify it, or advertise us as being a thrifty or up-to-date people.

We have laws governing these things, to be sure, were they enforced by the proper authorities, but I believe our people are public spirited enough to remedy these evils after their attention being called to the same.

This column so generously dedicated by the Editor to "Public Opinion," if thoroughly appreciated, and rightly used, should prove an important factor in the solution of many problems that as a community we have to solve.

C. J. HATHAWAY.

Blue and Gray.

Fifty years ago last Friday was fought the first great battle of the Civil war—and the half-centennial has been fittingly and strikingly commemorated on the field of Manassas by ceremonies covering the entire week, including a joint jubilee reunion by Blue and Gray veterans, addresses by President Taft, the governor of Virginia and [illegible] a few of the surviving Union and Confederate leaders [illegible] is significant not only [illegible] harmony between the [illegible] sides of [illegible] likewise [illegible] mark the beginning of the new era of peace among the nations foreshadowed by the pending arbitration treaties between this country, Great Britain and France, to be followed, it is believed, by similar agreements between all the leading powers.

It was on the Manassas battlefield—better known as that of the first Bull Run—that General Jackson, by staying the Confedrate retreat and turning it into a victory, won the name of "Stonewall." It was this rout of the federal forces—mostly three-months men—which rolled back in chaotic disorder on Washington, that first fully opened the eyes of the public of the loyal states to the gigantic nature of the struggle entered upon. The persistent "On to Richmond" slogan of Greeley's great newspaper doubtless forced General Scott, in deference to public opinion, prematurely to order the advance. But the disaster instead of disheartening the northern people, only served to rouse their patriotism to a still higher pitch of enthusiastic determination.—G. R. News.

Clean Rags Wanted.

This office will pay three cents per pound for a limited quantity of good, clean wiping rags.

MUST FURNISH DRINKING CUPS

Those Who Want Water on Trains Must Provide Own Receptacles.

SO ORDERED BY BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Will Apply to all Public Places Where Water is Furnished, as Well as On Trains.

That the state board of health was sure of the ground on which it stood when it issued the order for the abolition of public drinking cups from all public places was the assurance given Tuesday from the office of Secretary Robert Dixon at Lansing. The order was sent out to all parts of the state last week.

The enforcement of this order will be felt most keenly by the public on railroad trains. It will mean that there will be water tanks and water—if the railroads see fit to keep on furnishing them, as they probably will—but that there will be no cups. It will be a case of furnish your own cup if you want a drink. The number of people who now carry folding metal cups will be greatly increased. The others will either buy the penny waxed paper cups which are sold on the trains in such cases, or they will go thirsty. There will be no common property cups.

Under General Powers.

"No state law has been made to provide for doing away with these cups, but the board has considered the matter at length, and feels that there is no doubt that its powers include the regulation of such a menace. A very grave danger lurks in the public cup and in caring for the health of the state it becomes the duty of the board to abolish it."

"Railroad trains and stations will be the ones to be most effected. But the order says 'all public places,' and that, of course, means that all public buildings, county and municipal, all over the state will be included. More particular attention, however, will be paid to transportation companies."

Mercy Hospital Notes.

It is not always convenient to show visitors through the hospital, so the management has set aside certain days and hours, during which callers will be welcome, as follows: Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.

If friends wish to visit patients they are invited to call any day between the hours of 10:00 to 11:00 a. m.; 2:00 to 4:00, and 7:00 to 9:00 p. m., providing patients are able to see them.

All patients confined at present are reported to be doing well.

Fourth Class Postmaster Examination, Saturday, August 12, 1911.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Luzerne, Mich., as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class B at Eldorado, Michigan, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was $119.00 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, 21 years and over on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a state where women [illegible] statute to be of full age for all purposes at 18 years, women 18 years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Eldorado or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington within 7 days before the date of the examination, otherwise it may be impracticable to examine the applicants.

U. S. Civil Service Commisson.

Sealed Bids.

Sealed Bids will be received by the Village Board of Grayling, up to July 31, 1911, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the construction of cement walks and crossings in the village of Grayling.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Signed
S. S. PHELPS, Jr.
Village Clerk.
Dated July 18, 1911. jul20-3w

Manistee-Grayling Ball Game.

The base ball game between Manistee and Grayling ended in the forfeiture of the game by Manistee, thus, according to base ball rules, makes the score 9 to 0 in favor of Grayling.

Considering the weather conditions, the largest crowd of the season gathered at "Recreation Park" to see the game between the Manistee Records and Grayling.

Everything seemed to go on first class up to the fatal eighth inning.

Excepting a few errors by both teams, the game was well played for eight and one-half innings, when Johnson opened the eighth for Grayling by drawing a base on balls, and was sacrificed to second by Letzkus. Bellinger, next up, hit to third. The Manistee third-base-man fumbled the ball, he recovered it in time but overthrew first-base, Johnson going third on the play and scoring on the overthrow, advancing Bellinger to second, and from there stole third and home, the umpires, both Manistee men, allowed the scores. Then the jig was up, Manistee got sore and "wouldn't play 'nohow'"—even, after accepting half the gate receipts—claiming that Bellinger should return to second and Johnson to third. All this happened in the eighth inning, when the score was 4 to 2 in favor of Manistee.

We cannot see from our point of view, where our boys were wrong.

Up to this time there had been played a splendid, clean game of ball on both sides and we regret that it could not have been finished. Upon the decision of the umpires on the points in question, the Manistee players protested and walked off the field.

These things are unusual on the Grayling diamond. Of course, we play the game to win every time, but we're no kickers, and if our opponents get the better of us in a fair way, we are ready to give them credit for it.

We want a lot more games this summer and we assure visiting clubs all that's coming to them, but we don't want to be easy picking.

The feature of the game was Meilstrup's running catch in deep left.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	S	H	E
Ma'stee	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	*	4	5	5
Grayl'g	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	*	4	5	3

Batteries—Olson and Ochs; Johnson and Laurent.

Modern Maccabees to Aid Fire Victims.

The organization will contribute $500 for the use of the homeless in the burned area in the upper part of lower Michigan and notice will be sent out at once that members of the order rendered destitute by the flames shall not be called on to make the usual monthly payments till Dec. 1.

Special representatives of the order will visit the burned district to investigate cases of need.

Dozens of fire-victims, members of the organization, were cared for at the head offices on their arrival at Port Huron from the burned districts.

WATERWAY OR RAILWAY.

D. & C. LAKE LINE ACCEPTS RAILWAY TICKETS

All classes of Tickets reading via the Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways between Detroit and Buffalo in either direction are available for transportation on D. & C. Daily Line Steamers. This arrangement enables the traveler between eastern and western states to forsake the hot dusty cars and enjoy the delights of a cool nights rest en route. Send stamp for booklet.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.
6 Wayne Str., Detroit, Mich.
jul19-2w

Royal Valley Coffee.

If you could be here in this store day after day, and see the way everybody who tries a Royal Valley Coffee comes back for more, and hear their praise of the blend they tried, you would know that these coffees must possess some qualities that others do not—that they must be BETTER COFFEE.

Nero, Marigold and Tzar

contain an unusally large amount of the natural aromatic oil—the rich coffee-flavor.

And because every berry is roasted clear through—but not burnt—they are every bit good coffee.

Royal Valley NERO is 25c, MARIGOLD 30c and TZAR 35c per pound.

For sale only by

M. SIMPSON.

The Annual Excursion
$6.50
to
Niagara Falls
and Return
via
New York Central Lines
Michigan Central R. R.
August 17, 1911

Tickets good to reach original starting point not later than August 28, 1911.

Low Round Trip Tickets to Clayton and Alexandria Bay, (Thousand Islands).

Also Side Trip Excursion Tickets, Niagara Falls to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

Returning Tickets will be honored by Boat Line from Buffalo to Detroit on payment of 50 cents.

For particulars consult Ticket Agent

Ask for Niagara Falls Excursion Folder.

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.
MARIUS HANSON
PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Drs. Insley & Keyport
Physicians & Surgeons
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m. 2-4, 7-8 p.m.
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H.H. Merriman, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.
East of Opera House.

C. A. Canfield, D.D.S.
DENTIST
OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours: 8.30--11 a. m. 1--3.30. p.m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Pine Lands
Bought and sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands looked after.
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

Frank G. Walton
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.
Collections promptly attended to.
Offices over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

O. Palmer
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY
Office in Avalanche Building
FIRE INSURANCE.

The Crown Chemical Co.,
Manufacturers of
Wood Turpentine, Pine and Tar Oils,
Creosote Oils, Paints, Varnishes,
Tree Protector Lotions, Dyes, etc.
Factory, Grayling, Mich. General Offices Toledo, Ohio.

WE WANT YOUR
JOB PRINTING
AVALANCHE

Real Estate
For Sale!

40 acres, all fenced. 8 acres cultivated. One mile from Village.
$600.00.

40 acres, Oak Land adjoining Grayling Park on Portage Lake.
$800.00.

Two finely situated building lots on Ogemaw St.
$250.00.

40 acres, good neighborhood, convenient to school and post office, about one third rich black muck, balance good land. A small creek of pure spring water through entire tract. Title perfect. $200.

80 acres land, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 3, near Grayling. Price very low. Good supply of stove wood on land.

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche
O. P. SCHUMAN, Pub.
GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

During this weather the softer the drink the better.

It is the early bird, too, that gets a look at the bird-men.

Anatole France says that all war is doomed to perish. Meanwhile, swat the fly!

Speaking of high society, a six foot New York man is to marry a seven foot girl.

There are worse occupations, too, on a hot day than that of eating iced cantaloupes.

In 100 years the summer clad man will look back with horror on the coated man of today.

Anybody who wants a coat of tan this summer ought to be able to achieve his heart's desire.

Why swat the flies yourself when you can keep a pet toad to attend to the fly swatting department?

Danger from rabies would be greatly minimized if all dogs were given plenty of cold water to drink.

Austria is to charge its tobacco smokers $15,000,000 more a year. Its object is not to cure them of smoking, either.

A Massachusetts man was choked to death by his celluloid collar. Another argument for the modern, up-to-date rag stifler.

A New York judge has decided that a woman is not entitled to alimony when she makes her husband cook his own breakfast. Hooray!

Senator Clark has a $125,000 pipe organ in his mansion, but when it comes to music we have no doubt that the senator prefers ragtime.

A kind-hearted New Jersey yardmaster held a freight car five weeks on a siding because a thrush had built her nest on one of its trucks.

A professor of chemistry stopped a runaway horse by dashing ammonia into its face. There's a device that might be tried on runaway husbands.

"Wheat from an ancient Egyptian tomb" has been successfully planted in Colorado, so good wheat must have been selected by the cute Arab guides who put it in the tomb.

Because her husband kissed her only twice a day during their honeymoon a New York lady has applied for a divorce. Probably they were stingy little kisses, too.

Out at Omaha a debating society has decided that the horse is more desirable than the automobile. The society must be made up of people who get wages instead of salaries.

The kaiser's only daughter is 18, of a sunny disposition, and will marry whom she chooes. Other recommendations may be had by addressing her father at his Berlin residence.

A New Jersey woman is said to have been inoculated with rabies by being hit by a bullet which passed through a mad dog. Fast thing, the germ that can hook onto a bullet.

The people of Charleston, S. C., are jubilant because fifteen babies were born there in one night recently. Charleston may be expected to immediately apply for the taking of a new census.

A "punch in the jaw" delivered by a wife laid her husband up for twenty-two weeks. With a passion for exact detail, he also reports that the third vertebra was displaced one-sixteenth of an inch.

A Philadelphia woman gets a divorce rather than live in Chicago. Quoting George Ade: "Somebody must live here." However, the time from Philadelphia to New York has been cut to less than two hours.

A Chicago doctor is quoted as saying that 90 per cent. of the dogs that bite people are infected with rabies. Then the popular impression that being bitten by a mad dog is fatal seems to be pretty thoroughly refuted, inasmuch as no rabies epidemic among human subjects has been reported.

A man in New York who has achieved an international reputation as an inventive engineer while out on bail on a charge of larceny, now goes to jail for two years and six months. The state can well afford to see that he has leisure in captivity to go on with his inventions.

Certain vague allusions in the papers lead to the suspicion that Keokuk is building a dam across the Mississippi which will conserve all the water of that eccentric old stream that is not needed for the maintenance of its catfish. Keokuk hitherto has been called the "gate city." Henceforth it will be known as—but this is merely conjectural.

A physician tells us that yawning is good for the health. At any rate people who are in the habit of yawning rarely break down from overwork.

A Frenchman who recently visited this country says that he found many climates in America. Quite true, and now and then they have a habit of coming all at once.

Five hundred women and children arrived in New York a few days ago on their way from Scotland to join their husbands and fathers who have become farmers in Minnesota, Saskatchewan and other states and provinces between there and the Pacific. This is one of the explanations of the decrease of Scotland's population.

OSBORN TO INSPECT MICHIGAN TROOPS

Governor May Spend Several Days at Port Huron.

TAFT IS UNABLE TO ATTEND

Captain Wells to Take Charge of the Work of Preparing Military Maps of the Ground to Be Used for Maneuvers.

Lansing.—In view of the statement that President Taft will be unable to come to Michigan the first part of August, as he intended to attend the celebration of the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton, it is expected that Governor Osborn will spend several days with the state troops at Port Huron. The governor has expressed a wish to be there on the opening day of camp and watch the manner in which the commands come into the city and detrain and prepare their camp.

Capt. T. M. Wells, Eleventh United State infantry, who has been detailed as instructor inspector of the Michigan National Guard, reported at Lansing. He was requested by General Abbey to go to Port Huron and take charge of the work of preparing the military maps of the ground to be used for the maneuvers. He will be stationed here.

Maj. W. G. Rogers, quartermaster general, has let the contract for the supplies for the troops. The Hammond Beef and Provision company, Lansing, will furnish the fresh beef; the Akers Grocery company, Port Huron, has the contract for the groceries, fresh bread and bacon; B. B. Hyde, Port Huron, has the contract for the hay and oats; Fred Smith, Port Huron, for the straw; I. E. McCollom & Co., Port Huron, for the wood.

All Persons Must Carry Own Cups.

That the state board of health was sure of the ground on which it stood when it issued the order for the abolition of public drinking cups from all public places was the assurance given from the office of Secretary Robert Dixon at Lansing. The order was sent out to all parts of the state.

The enforcement of this order will be felt most keenly by the public on railroad trains. It will mean that there will be water tanks and water—if the railroads see fit to keep on furnishing them, as they probably will—but that there will be no cups. It will be a case of furnish your own cup if you want a drink. The number of people who now carrying folding metal cups will be greatly increased. The others will either buy the penny waxed paper cups which are sold on the trains in such cases, or they will go thirsty. There will be no common property cups.

"Railroad trains and stations will be the ones to be most affected. But the order says 'all public places,' and that, of course, means that all public buildings, county and municipal, all over the state, will be included. More particular attention, however, will be paid to transportation companies."

At the office of the Pere Marquette the probable attitude of the company was explained as favoring, rather than opposing such a plan. Indiana now has such a law in force and the Pere Marquette trains there carry no public drinking cups. When a train enters from another state, the trainmen lock up the cups as soon as the Indiana line is crossed. The water is still there and passengers either carry folding metal cups or use the waxed paper cups sold on the train for a cent. This makes every person use a separate cup and does away with the great danger of transmission of disease by a common receptacle.

Investigate Commission.

The strained relations between Governor Osborn and Secretary of State Martindale promise some interesting developments, as the chief executive declared that he would at once begin an investigation of the public domain commission, of which Martindale has been the leading figure.

"I have no desire to indulge in personalities," said the governor, "but Mr. Martindale's references to me furnishes no explanation of the $1,000 spent by the commission and which has never been accounted for. We propose to know where that money went.

"The trouble has been that there has been far too little efficiency in the work of the commission, which has largely been devoted to the political welfare of the members. If reduced the commission's appropriation from $25,000 to $15,000 and had I known what I do now I would have wiped it out altogether."

Seek Tax Information.

Members of the stae commission of tax inquiry have secured authority from the board of state auditors for a trip east to secure information they desire before completing their report, recommending changes in the taxation system of the state. There are several features of the Massachusetts system, Commissioner P. H. Kelley explained, which it is desired to thoroughly investigate, while there is certain statistical information which the commission desires to obtain in Washington.

Osborn Addresses U. of M. Students.

Governor Osborn addressed the students of the summer university at Ann Arbor. The subject of his address was, "What the University Man Should Do for His Country." He spoke at some length on brotherly love, but said that he did not sanction the kind of love that made some men give up their wives for their private secretary. Speaking of William J. Bryan, the governor said: "He is a great man, but did most everything, whether right or wrong, to get votes."

Grounds Platted for Encampment.

The arrangement of the camp of the several commands of the Michigan National Guard at Port Huron has been decided upon and mapped in readiness for the extension of water mains into the site and the completion of other details in readiness for the concentration of the troops there on August 9.

Col. W. G. Rogers, quartermaster general, was in Port Huron and in conference with Maj. George Harvey, adjutant general of the brigade, and Major Hatch, brigade quartermaster, selected the locations for the regiments and separate commands in accordance with the wishes of Brigadier General Abbey. The camp will lie along Twenty-fourth street, running south from the city. The infantry will encamp west of the road, which is a fine macadam thoroughfare, with the Second infantry next to the highway, the Third in the center and the First, the ranking regiment, on the right of the line. For the first time in many years the regiments will find themselves in a camp of straight line and right angles. The line of officers' tents for the three commands will all be in a row, fronting south, with the regimental headquarters in rear and brigade headquarters still farther to the north, in fine positions on level ground.

The military board is planning to establish a system of uniform accounts in the state troops whereby each organization will keep its accounts in a similar manner, and state funds turned over to the commands must be accounted for on those records. Each inspecting officer will be required to examine these accounts and report as to conditions. In addition there will be furnished to each of the companies a set of records for use in keeping clothing, quartermaster and ordnance accounts with the quartermaster general and the men to whom the equipment is issued. It is expected that the system will be ready for establishment shortly after camp, Colonel Rogers having practically completed plans for the books of accounts with his department.

New rules and regulations for the National Guard in conformity with the revised law governing the troops, are being prepared and are expected to be ready for issue as soon as they can be printed after camp.

Alarms State by Typhoid Scare.

R. L. Dixon, secretary of the state board of health, issues an alarming statement to the people of Michigan declaring the state faces one of the most serious fights with typhoid fever and infantile diseases in history. He says in part:

"At this time of the year, almost unbelievable numbers of cases of typhoid fever and of fatal infantile intestinal diseases are being reported. In fact, at the present moment the numbers of these cases exceed the numbers reported up to this time last summer, and appear to be increasing rapidly.

"Typhoid fever and infantile diarrhoeas are preventable diseases. Two things are necessary to prevent the continual increase in numbers of these diseases now threatening the people of Michigan. The first thing necessary is to know what to do.

"It certainly is the duty of this office to state as strongly as possible that certain things must be done and done promptly, or Michigan will have a more widespread epidemic of typhoid fever and infantile diseases than has occurred for a long time previously.

"The first and most important precaution is the disinfection and proper care of the excretions of persons having typhoid fever. To distribute this material carelessly, to pour it out onto the ground, or to bury it without proper disinfection is morally criminal. Typhoid fever spreads from one individual to another as a consequence of improper disposal of the excretions of typhoid patients. The typhoid bacteria, the germs causing the disease, are carried to the second individual usually indirectly by way of food or drink, which is contaminated, either directly by these excretions or indirectly through the agency of flies.

"Unless the people of Michigan want to have a contest with typhoid fever before this month and the next are past, they must wage active warfare against the house fly, and against impure water and impure milk."

Bars Rebates on Insurance.

A Michigan law to prevent giving rebates on fire insurance policies will take effect next month and the agents from then on will see whether they can get rid of the rate cutter, or at least drive him out to the open.

This law provides that no company or agent, including the Lloyds, shall make any rebate to an insured from the rate charged for the insurance, and that no person insured shall accept such rebate. The maximum penalty for violation of the law is fixed at $100 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both. The law applies to all kinds of insurance, life, fire, accident, damage and indemnity.

Michigan Pensions.

The following Michigan pensions have been granted. Bennett Bartlett, $15; Arthur L. Chappell, $6; Lucina R. Clapper, $12; Alvin B. Dunbar, $24; Samuel M. Holton, $20; Alex Lashway, $15; Charles R. Leonard, $17; William Martin, $15; Robert Payne, $15; James E. Potter, $20; Napoleon Trombley, $20; Orlando D. Wheeler, $8; Thomas Biddle, $17; Candace Brown, $12; Charles A. Button $30; John A. Dalzell, $15; Charles W. Fry, $15; Ephraim Moore, $15; Daniel W. Sias, $24; Ella L. Smith, $12.

George W. Howell, $15; Albertus H. Peckham, $16; Elizabeth Phelps, $12; Rufus Ranney, $24; Charles Whited, $15. Civil service examinations will be held August 12 for postmasters as follows: Ossineke, at Alpena; Englishville, at Sparta; Arnheim, at Chassell; New Poston, at Waltz; Buetus, at Alanson. Examinations for rural carriers will be held August 19 as follows: Coleman, Owendale and Three Oaks. Gottlieb C. Liebrand of Gladwin and William A. Bolter of Lansing have been admitted to practice before the interior department.

BAD TRUSTS' NEW NEMESIS

When "Trust-Buster" W. S. Kenyon was elected to the United States senate, the "bad" trusts may have heaved a sigh of temporary relief, but it was only temporary, for Mr. Kenyon has been succeeded by another most energetic assistant attorney general, namely, James A. Fowler. He is not letting any grass grow under his feet in getting after the illegal combinations.

Good Roads Help.

According to the reports of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Pere Marquette railways, just issued, the total potato shipments of the last season were 8,796,000 pounds, and were hauled in 193 cars. The encouraging condition indicated in the report is ascribed to the good gravel roads. Within the last few years several miles of state reward gravel road has been completed on the highways entering from the west, and during the last season more produce found a market in Howard City than during any three preceding seasons. Many farmers from within four miles of White Cloud marketed their potatoes in Howard City. Outside of Greenville, Howard City was surpassed only by Trufant in the number of cars of potatoes shipped last season.

Niles Gets Michigan Central Division.

Arrangements are being made by the Michigan Central railroad to make Niles a division point, and the population will thereby be increased 1,000.

Michigan City, Ind., is to be eliminated as a division point and the shops, yards and offices in that city will be transferred to Niles with 30 days.

Niles has been a passenger division point on the Michigan Central for 35 years, but the freight headquarters have remained at Michigan City. Preparations for the change, it is reported, were started three years ago, with the purchase of considerable property in the vicinity of the Niles station and the correction of grades there.

Simon May Join Diaz.

President Simon of Haiti appears doomed to follow President Diaz of Mexico and to give way to a new revolutionary government, according to advices reaching Washington. In the opinion of Captain Dismukes, of the gun boat Petrel, which is at Port au Prince watching the operations of the revolutionists at Gonaives the revolutionists already practically are victorious and all of the towns of importance except the capital are in their possession.

It is stated in Lansing that it is believed that Wayne county increased its valuation so that it could be used as an argument against a change being made by the state board of equalization.

The Standard Food Co., at Owosso, whose plant was destroyed by fire a few months ago, will be rebuilt.

Irving L. Stone, of Battle Creek, president of the Duplex Printing Press Co., will give the balance of land needed, 12 acres, for a 50-acre park. The Battle Creek sanitarium holds the balance of the property in trust.

Part of President Taft's vacation probably will be spent cruising along the Maine coast in the Mayflower.

The main drive on the Menominee river will be 66,000,000 feet. Of this timber 44,000,000 feet has already arrived at the sorting gaps.

Annie S. Peck, the American mountain climber, accompanied by Carl Volkmar and five Peruvians, ascended two peaks of the Volcano Coropuna on July 16. The Coropuna is one of a number of giant volcanoes in southern Peru, the elevation of which are variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 feet.

One of the most striking pieces of legislation passed by the present session of the general assembly is a bill granting the right of eminent domain to the Connecticut College for Women. The reason is that several tracts of land needed for the college are being held at exorbitant prices.

At a special election held in Plainwell, the C. A. Runyan Gas Company was granted a 30-years' franchise by a vote of 126 to 6. A similar franchise has been granted in Allegan and Otsego. The construction work will be begun at once.

George J. Sweet, secretary of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, indicted with 13 other secretaries of lumber organizations charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, appeared in the federal court in Grand Rapids and gave bond. The case will be tried next October.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Haines, Alaska.

Edmund Cooper, secretary to President Andrew Johnson, is dead at the age of ninety at his home in Shelbyville, Tenn.

Lady Om, consort of Emperor Yi Heul, who abdicated in 1907, is dead. She was originally a slave who became a power in the court.

Because he evaded the payment of his personal tax of $2, Arthur Miller, a wealthy resident of Eastford, Conn., must pay a fine of $300.99.

Abram Blum, a Jewish rabbi, took office as a chaplain in the New York police department. He is the first Hebrew to be appointed to such a position.

Mrs. Sarah Austin, said to be the oldest Methodist in the United States, having been a member for 92 years, celebrated her one hundredth birthday in Bellefontaine, Ct.

Experiments now being conducted by the federal leprosy investigation station in Honolulu undoubtedly will produce serums and vaccines fatal to leprosy germs, according to Dr. Moses T. Clegg.

Cloudbursts that filled canyons with debris and turned nine buildings into house boats, marked the climax of a hot wave which sent the mercury up to 140 degrees in the Death Valley sink, California, during the week.

Following in the wake of the army, the navy department has under consideration the question of vaccinating all recruits to the navy and marine corps against typhoid fever, the scourge of the military services.

Within the next two or three weeks 5,000,000 bushels of oyster shells and other material for making oyster buttons will be planted in Long Island sound, Great South Bay and Rhode Island waters by the oysters growers of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Ten first-class postoffices in addition to four already designated were named by Postmaster-General Hitchcock as postal savings banks. They are: Phoenix, Ariz.; South Bend, Ind.; Pueblo, Col.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Springfield, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Albuquerque, N. M.; and Norfolk, Va.

Harlow Higginbotham, the Chicago philanthropist, whose custodianship of a fund raised for the widows and orphans of firemen who died in the stockyards fire, has brought him threatening letters by the score, has found a temporary refuge in Ipswich, Mass., at the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. R. J. Crane.

There is to be a national convention of the unemployed in Washington in September. J. Eades How, the "millionaire hobo," and his national committee of the unemployed, in session in New York, made plans for the big fall meeting. Among other things the committee has decided to make an appeal to President Taft for the use of the senate chamber in Washington for the sessions of the convention.

The annual reunion of the soldiers' organization of Tuscola, Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer and Genesee counties, known as the Five County association, will be held in Cass City Aug. 16, 17, 18. Competitive drills, horse and auto races and ball games are the sports planned for the amusement of the veterans.

The Connecticut senate directed the appointment of a committee to inquire into the legality and practicability of creating some form of state insurance as a means of providing compensation for working men and others injured through accidents owing to industrial ocupation.

A meeting of the Lincoln Memorial commission is expected to be held at the White House when consideration will be given the various suggestions for the proposed $2,000,000 monument to Lincoln.

Watermelons grow so large in Georgia nowadays that they are christened. One weighing 62½ pounds arrived at the house office building from Grady county, Georgia, consigned to Rep. Roddenbery of that state. It was placed on exhibition at the entrance to the building. Carved in rind was "Hoke Smith," the name of the Georgia senator-elect and present governor.

BLUE AND GRAY HOLD REUNION

Fiftieth Anniversary of First Great Battle of Civil War.

The Blue and the Gray marched across the fields of Manassas, Virginia, to meet each other again. This incident, unique in history, the meeting of Federal and Confederate veterans on the field where they fought a mighty battle just 50 years ago, attracted as witnesses the president of the United States, the governor of Virginia, home of the Confederate capital, and visitors from many states.

It was the crowning feature of the Manassas peace jubilee and reunion, which began with a sermon by Rev. H. N. Conden, chaplain of the house of representatives, who lost his sight while serving in the Union ranks.

President Taft and Gov. Moon long ago accepted invitations to be guests of honor of the day, to review the lines of gray haired veterans and make addresses.

The reduction of the maneuver division, assembled at San Antonio, Texas, during the crisis of the Mexican revolution, has been practically accomplished in accordance with the orders of President Taft.

THE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

DETROIT—Cattle: Active and higher for all kinds; outlook strong; choice steers averaging from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. at $5.75@6.25; choice handy killers, $4.50@5.50; light to good butchers' steers and heifers, $2.75@4.25; common killers and fat cows, $2.50@5; canners' cows, $1.25@2.25; common to prime shipping bulls, $3@5; light butchers' and heavy sausage bulls, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2@2.50 per cwt; milch cows, active at $25@60; veal calves, lower at $4.50@8.60 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs: Dull and 50@75c lower than last week; quality common; choice lambs, $6.50@6.75; light to fair, $5@6.25; common to prime sheep, $3@5; mixed sheep and lambs, $4.50@5.50; common killers, $2.75@3.25; culls, $2@2.50 per cwt.

Hogs: Active and steady; quality common; prime mediums and yorkers, $6.80@6.85; light yorkers and pigs, $6.40@6.60 per cwt.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Receipts: Cattle, 847; calves, 1,225; sheep, 2,674; hogs, 2,659. Cattle: Market steady; best 1,350 to 1,600-lb steers, $6.50@6.65; good to prime 1,200 to 1,350-lb steers, $6.15@6.40; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb shipping steers, $5.50@6.10; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5.10@5.50; light butcher steers, $4.60@5.15; best fat cows, $4.75@5.25; fair to good fat cows, $3.50@4.25; common to medium fat cows, $3@3.50; trimmers, $1.50@2.75; best fat heifers, $5.50@5.75; good fat heifers, $4.85@5.25; fair to good fat heifers, $4@4.75; stock heifers, $3.25@3.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, $4@4.25; common feeding steers, dehorned, $3@3.25; best butcher and export bulls, $4.50@5; bologna bulls, $3.50@4; stock bulls, $3@3.25; best milkers and springers, $55@60; common to good milkers and springers, $20@30.

Hogs: Receipts, 15 cars; strong; heavy, $7.30; yorkers, $7.40@7.50; pigs, $6.90@7.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; top lambs, $7.25@7.50; wethers, $4.25@4.50; ewes, $3.75@4; yearlings, $5.25@5.50.

Calves: $4.50@8.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

WHEAT—Cash and July, No. 2 red, 83½c asked; on track, 1 car at 84c; September opened without change at 86½ and advanced to 87¼c; December opened at 90¼c and advanced to 91¼c; No 1 white, 83c asked.

CORN—Cash No. 3, 67½c; No. 2 yellow, 69c; No. 3 yellow, 68½c.

OATS—Standard, 2 cars at 46½c; August, 43c asked; September, 43¼c; No. 3 white, 46c.

RYE—Cash No. 1, 77c.

BEANS—Immediate, prompt and July shipments, $2.30; August, $2.13; October, $2.05; November, $2; December, $1.95.

CLOVERSEED—Prime spot, $9.75; October and March, $9.50; prime spot and August alsike, $9.

FEED—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $27; coarse middlings, $26; fine middlings, $28; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, $22; corn and oat chop, $20 per ton.

FLOUR—Best Michigan patent, $4.90; ordinary patent, $4.90; straight, $4.65; clear, 4.15; pure rye, $5.15; spring patent, $5.45 per bbl in wood.

FRUITS.

CHERRIES—$2.35@3.50 per bu.

CURRANTS—Red, $3.50@4 per bu.

GOOSEBERRIES—$1 per 16-qt case.

HUCKLEBERRIES—$1.50@1.75 per 16-qt case.

RASPBERRIES—Red, $4.50@4.75 per bu; black, $1.75@2 per 16-qt case.

MELONS—Watermelons, 25@40c each; Rocky Fords, $3.75@4 per crate.

APPLES—New, $3@4.50 per bbl; new Michigan, $1@1.50 per bu.

BLACKBERRIES—$1.50@1.75 per 16-qt case.

FARM PRODUCE.

GREEN CORN—15@20c per doz.

CABBAGE—New, $2.75 per bbl.

NEW POTATOES—Southern, $5.25 per bbl.

HONEY—Choice to fancy comb, 14@15c per lb.

DRESSED CALVES—Fancy, 10½@11c; choice, 8@9c per lb.

TOMATOES—$1.25@1.50 per 4-basket crate; hothouse, 15@18c per lb.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—Pure, 11@12c per lb; syrup, 75@80c per gal.

LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, 20c; hens, 13@14c; old roosters, 10c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 12@13c; young ducks, 15@16c per lb.

CHEESE—Michigan, old 17c, new 13@14c; York state, new, 13½@14c; Swiss 16@18c; imported Swiss, 28@31c; cream brick, 13@14c; limburger, 12@14c per lb.

EGGS—Current receipts, cases included, 13½c per doz.

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 23c; dairy, 18c; packing, 17c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, new, 25@30c per bu; carrots, 25c per doz; cauliflower, $1.75 per doz; cucumbers, hothouse, 55@60c per doz; Florida celery, $3.25@3.50 per case; home-grown celery, 20@25c per doz; eggplant, $1.25@2 per doz; green onions, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 35@40c per basket; green beans, $1.50 per bu; head lettuce, $2@2.25 per hamper; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20@25c per doz; radishes, 10@12c per doz; turnips, new, 25@30c per doz; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, $1.00 per bu.

At the closing day of the meeting of the Michigan Association of Sheriffs, Prosecuting Attorneys and Chiefs of Police at Kalamazoo, is was decided to hold the 1912 meeting at Port Huron. Prosecutor Cowell, of Branch county, denounced the practice of "sweating" prisoners.

By grafting the shin bone of a dead man on a woman suffering from necrosis, thus practically giving her a whole new lower leg, the surgeons of the New York hospital for deformities have completed an operation unique in surgery. Up to now operations of this sort have been confined to experimental work done on dogs.

The Pere Marquette railroad has let the contracts for many new improvements in the company's property at Saginaw, including a new power house.

The state of New York is to return to a direct tax for the first time in a decade, according to a tentative program agreed on by Governor Dix and legislative leaders. The tax to be levied will be six-tenths of a mill, and it is estimated that it will result in an increased revenue of about $6,000,000. Heretofore, all the state expenditures have been defrayed by liquor taxes and other indirect revenues.

SEEN AND HEARD IN MICHIGAN

Battle Creek.—George Nelson, Grand Trunk fireman, who was supposedly fatally hurt in the wreck at Durand last August, left Nichols hospital with a whole skin. Much of this skin, however, was not native to Nelson. Part of it belonged to Fireman George Minor, part of it to Engineer "Ole" Oleson, part to Frank Floyd, a brakeman, and part to Fred Ross, a hospital nurse, all of whom allowed cuticle to be cut from their bodies to save Nelson. It took 415 graftings to patch up Nelson and the work of transferring this skin has taken nearly a year. But Nelson is in pretty good condition now.

Lansing.—A west-bound Grand Trunk freight engine struck a M. U. R. street car amidships at the crossing on South Washington avenue, carrying it 300 feet before dropping it completely wrecked. Burt Huntley, motorman, Fred Pinckney, conductor, and Robert Garver, the only passenger in the street car, jumped, escaping serious injuries. Walter Price, aged fifty-five, the Grand Trunk flagman, was thrown 75 feet by the street car, which struck him as it was carried along by the steam engine, and received serious injuries about the head and shoulders.

Kalamazoo.—Mrs. Archie J. Jones of Chicago, who, with her husband and two young sons, was passing the summer at their cottage at Highland Park, was drowned in Gull lake. She was riding in a launch with friends and in attempting to change seats fell over backward into the water.

Grayling.—Fire was discovered in the woods near the slab pile at North Grayling. It is thought to have started by sparks from an engine on the M. & N. E., aided by a strong wind, the flames sweeping over the plains toward town. Merchants and business men immediately left their work and were conveyed in autos to the fire, where they joined the mill hands in fighting the flames with shovels and hose.

Muskegon.—That Frank G. Jones, confessed forger to over $700,000 worth of notes and other fraudulent paper, is a plagiarist was settled to the satisfaction of critics when they found, they allege, in two novels, "A Naked Soul" and "The Airship Trust," Jones has just written and which are now being printed, whole chapters stolen from the works of Minnie Thomas Antrim.

Traverse City.—Clarence W. Edgell was killed on the Pere Marquette tracks at Interlochen. He was a brakeman. No one witnessed the accident, the body being found after the train had left for the south. He had been employed as brakeman on the road for two years. He was highly regarded in Traverse City and was a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

Grand Rapids.—Six furniture strikers, Jacob Timmer, Martin Dykstra, Henry Teisils, Garret Wensienk, John Rentama and Henry Tenharkle, were found guilty by Judge McDonald of contempt of court. They were charged with having violated the circuit court's recent injunction against demonstrations and had participated in a "peace counsel parade."

Grand Rapids.—The Michigan Retail Clothing Dealers' association was organized here with officers as follows: President, Meyer S. May, this city; vice-presidents, H. J. Liphardt, Detroit, and L. T. Marcoux, Bay City; secretary-treasurer, A. Rosen, Muskegon; executive committee, S. Folz, Kalamazoo; J. A. Solomons, this city; G. Stern, Albion.

Grand Rapids.—Edward R. Bogg, a clerk in the probate court, has disappeared. An investigation is being made of his books and affairs. It is alleged he has illegally charged notary fees of patrons of the office and appropriated them to his own use. The county board of auditors and Judge McDonald are conducting the investigation.

Evart.—Charles George, son of William George, of this place, was drowned in Long lake, nine miles north of Evart. He was trying to swim across the lake, but was taken with cramps. His father was near him, but was unable to aid. The body was recovered in a few feet of water. He was twenty-three years of age and unmarried.

Escanaba.—Edward Duchane, a prosperous Gladstone man, and Delma Provost of this city were married at St. Anne's church. Both are deaf mutes since berth and are graduates of the state institution for mutes.

Holland.—Mrs. Vera Sanders of Fellows station proved herself a heroine by saving herself and two children from burning to death in a fire which completely destroyed her home. Rushing through the flames she snatched the little ones from an adjoining room and dragged them to safety. The house was nearly half a mile from the nearest neighbor, and though seriously burned Mrs. Sanders succeeded in dragging herself within a short distance from the place when she collapsed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Saginaw.—Alexander McGregor, a wealthy farmer of Taymouth township, has been missing from home since July 6. He went to Flint on that day with George Reed and two days later they came to Saginaw, leaving their horse and buggy at Bridgeport. Reed returned to his home July 9 and said McGregor was in Saginaw. At the time he left home McGregor had $300 with him. There is no reason known why he should have left. He is worth $30,000 and his family relations are perfect.

DUTY OF UNCLE SAM

BUILDING OF GOOD ROADS PROBLEM FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WOULD HARDLY FEEL TAX

General Welfare Clause of Constitution Gives Congress Power to Build Roads—Federal Aid Would Give Mighty Impetus to Road Building.

BY HOWARD H. GROSS.

About once a year the post office department sends out word to the various postmasters throughout the country where the roads are bad, threatening to suspend rural mail delivery unless the roads are put in acceptable condition. This is right and proper. It is an outrage to expect the mail carrier to wade through a sea of mud to carry the mail to the farm home. It ought not to be necessary for him to do so. At times the roads get so bad that the mail wagon must be abandoned, and the trip is then made on horseback, carrying only the letters. Sometimes the delivery has to be abandoned for days at a time on account of road conditions.

Why the roads should be so bad the country over, when nearly everybody wants good roads is a strange anomaly, and this unfortunate situation will probably continue until the people approach the good roads problem from the right angle.

It is a tremendous undertaking to gravel and macadamize the principal highways of the country—it means the building of 400,000 or 500,000 miles of roads, and would cost between a billion and a half to two billion dollars, or from $15 to $20 for every man, woman and child in the land. This seems like a colossal outlay and it is, but the money could not all be spent at once. It would take probably twenty years to do it, so it would be at the rate of perhaps one dollar per year per capita. The department of agriculture estimates that the actual saving to the people by good roads would be at lease $3.50 per person per year. If this estimate is anywhere nearly correct, and it probably is approximately so, then the saving to the people alone by good roads would pay for them in five years' time.

There is no fact better demonstrated in economics than that the building of good roads adds to property values many times the cost and brings social, educational and economic benefits that make the building of roads the best paying investment that any community or state can make.

The question is, how ought this matter to be handled? In the writer's opinion the first duty is to the federal government. It is high time for it to get busy on this problem. The money Uncle Sam raises is by indirect taxation and this tax the people scarcely feel and there is very little complaint about it. It hurts us more to pay one dollar as a tax through the tax collector's office than it does to pay five times the amount by indirect taxation. Under the general welfare clause of the constitution, congress has the power to build roads. It also has specific authority to do so for those roads used for rural delivery, and these comprise nearly all the main highways of the country.

Suppose, then, we estimate an expenditure of $1,500,000,000 to be made upon highways, jointly by the nation, the state and the township or county, letting the federal government contribute one-third the amount, and prorating the money between the states on a joint basis of population and road mileage. This would give a state like Illinois between $26,000,000 and $27,000,000. The funds to be provided for from time to time by long-time, low interest bonds. The tax per capita to carry these bonds at three per cent., when all are issued, would be about 15 cents per year—three car fares! Then let the state pay one-third from a general tax levy, or, better still, by a bond issue, and one-third paid locally by the township. It is common practice for the state to contribute to road building under what is popularly known as the state aid plan—the townships have been doing the little that has been done and doing it without help for many years. The new feature of the proposition is the federal contribution, for which there is ample authority and for which there is a precedent and a paramount need.

Within the last few years there has been a great hue and cry throughout the land for waterway improvement; conventions have been held and the demand made that the federal government contribute $500,000,000 to that end, at the rate of $50,000,000 a year for ten years. The point the writer desires to make is that where it is possible for one ton of freight or produce to be carried by water, there would be thousands of tons moved by wagon over the public highways, and that if the amount of money demanded for waterway improvement were applied to highways, it would be hundreds of times more beneficial, and the benefits would reach all of the people.

The government is using about 900,000 miles of public roads for rural mail delivery and these are post roads within the meaning of the Constitution. Congress has express power to build and maintain post roads, and if it can build and maintain them it certainly could help to do it.

The question may be asked whether a bond issue of $500,000,000 for aid in road building would be at all hazardous. By referring to the statement of the treasury department, one will find that the present bond issue amounts to about $11 per capita, and the annual interest charge is 29 cents. The issue of $500,000,000 of bonds would carry the bond issue up to approximately $16 per capita and the interest charge to 44 cents. At that rate it would be the smallest bonded indebtedness per capita of any of the leading countries of the world. As against the $16, Great Britain has a debt of $88 per capita, German $49, Italy $92, and France $144. It is perfectly safe to say that if the government would issue and expend $500,000,000 of bonds in aiding the construction of permanent highways, the people would never know that an additional tax had been imposed and would never feel the payment. This step would give a mighty impetus to road building, and in ten or fifteen years probably 400,000 miles of good roads could be built, and this would revolutionize transportation and would add immeasurably to the pleasure of country life, and would add several times the amount to the property value of the nation, and give us better schools, higher social life and a higher standard of civilization.

There is a widespread demand for a parcels post, and as congress usually responds to popular demand, and always does if the clamor is loud and long enough. So it is quite probable the parcel post will be tried out.

Let the government help build good roads—the highways over which the children must go to school, the doctor to reach the suffering and over which must pass every bushel of grain and every bale of cotton raised—the road which reaches every field, every farm home and every market town. The people everywhere demand good roads. Roads are universal; waterways are sectional. Good roads mean a saving in transportation far greater than can be accomplished in any other way. Good roads mean better schools, more social life and a higher standard of living; they mean progress and civilization.

GRADES AND GOOD ROADS

Highways Traveled by Heavily Loaded Vehicles Should Be Kept Down to Three Per Cent.

A one per cent. grade on a road means a rise of one foot for each hundred feet of distance traveled up the hill. A ten per cent. grade means ten feet rise in each hundred feet so traveled. A one per cent. grade, then, means that in traveling up hill one mile an ascent is made of 52.8 feet, while a ten per cent grade means a rise in altitude of 528 feet in a mile. Accurate tests have shown that a horse which can pull 1,000 pounds on a level road can pull only 810 pounds on a rise of one foot in fifty, and on a rise of one foot in ten he can pull only 250 pounds. These facts show that the greatest load than can be hauled over a road is the load which can be taken up the steepest hill on that road, or through the deepest mud hole. It is therefore advised that all highways traveled by heavily loaded vehicles should be kept within a three or four per cent. grade if practicable. To do this may require a change of location to get around hills, always keeping in mind that the lower the grade the larger the load may be hauled and the cost of haulage kept at the lowest point.

Birds a Help to the Farmer.

The demand for the protection of wild birds was once based solely on humane and esthetic grounds, now the demand is coming to be based in addition on economic grounds, which will commend it to a larger number of men and insure it a more careful hearing in the court of public opinion. Bird slaughter not long ago was decried because the native songsters were being killed at the behest of millinery fashion.

Now another note is sounded. The increase of insect pests and consequent reduction of the harvests has corresponded with the decrease of the birds. In addition to filling their craws with insects numerous wild birds feed on weed seeds, and weeds are a handicap in agriculture.

In several states increasing safeguards are being thrown around birds because of their worth as aids to agriculture.

Russia's Fight on Tuberculosis.

The first "white flower day," which was observed in Russia on May 3, was a "success beyond the hopes of the most sanguine," says the Russische Correspondenz. Throughout the nation on that day men, women and children offered for sale tiny white flowers. The proceeds of the sales were handed over to the League for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. Money in large quantities was collected, the smallest and poorest hamlets contributing their share. It is not to be wondered at, because Russia is really the land of the dread malady. The trying climate and unspeakable sanitary conditions make it a fruitful ground for the development of the disease, and statistics show that in late years there has been a steady increase in its ravages. The manner in which the people responded on the first "white flower day" shows that they appreciate the conditions.

Nature Imitating Art.

Charles Frohman was talking about a famous young actress.

"She is superb," said Mr. Frohman, lighting a huge cigar, "but she is also a little—er—but I won't call her conceited.

"Once, though, at a rehearsal, after she had concluded a really wonderful scene, I ventured to object.

"It was all divine except that handshake. People don't shake hands like that in real life.'

"'Ah, but they will,' she answered, 'after they see me.'" Mr. Frohman smiled.

"And, by Jove," he said, "they did, too."

Discouraging the Obvious.

At the special meeting of the Any Old Time club the man in the mackintosh was late.

"You are fined the cigars," they told him.

"Well," he said, "if you can find any cigars on me—"

They rose as one man and put him out.

There are limits.

What Did She Mean?

"On bended knee I begged her for a kiss."

"And what did she say?"

"Told me to get up and be practical."—Louisville Courier Journal.

GOOD ROADS BETTER COUNTRY

Highways Tell Tale of Profit or Loss and Spell Ruin for County That Neglects Them.

The plain people of the land are familiar with the truths of history. They know the past. They realize that often difference between good roads and bad roads is the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress. Good roads mean prosperous farmers; bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country districts, and congested populated cities, where the poor are destined to become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products for the toilers in the towns; bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessaries of life, the loss of untold millions of wealth, and idle workmen seeking employment. Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil and feed the multitude, and whatever aids the producers of our country will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people. We cannot destroy our farms without final decay. They are today the heart of our national life and the chief source of our material greatness. Tear down every edifice in our cities and labor will rebuild them, but abandon the farms and our cities will disappear forever.

I take an abiding interest in this all-absorbing question for better highways by some plan it can be done honestly, economically and constitutionally. I am not committed to any pet scheme. I have no vanity in the matter. I care not who gets the glory so long as the people get the results.

I am for the cause and in the fight to stay. Good roads mean progress and prosperity, a benefit to the people who live in the cities, an advantage to the people who live in the country, and it will help every section of our vast domain. Good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation, and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they are the milestones marking the advance of civilization; they economize time, give labor a lift, and make millions in money; they save wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country, bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and the religious and the educational and the industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier hearth sides; they are the avenues of trade; the highways of commerce, and mail routes of information, and the agencies of speedy communication; they mean the economical transportation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the ligaments that bind the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence and patriotism; they promote social intercourse, prevent intellectual stagnation and increase the happiness and the prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the glory of the country, give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessaries of life—the products of the fields and the forests and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry, inculcate love for our scenic wonders and make mankind better and greater and grander and broader.

Good roads are the arteries of industrial life of a great and powerful people. Good roads make a good country. In a government such as ours all sorts of men and women are more or less absolutely dependent upon the best and speediest means of communication and transportation. If you say that good roads will only help the farmer, I deny it. The farmer who produce the necessaries of life are less dependent than the millions and millions of people who live in our cities. The very lives of the latter depend on the farmers—the producers of the necessaries of life. The most superficial investigation of this subject will clearly prove that good roads are more important to the consumers than they are to the producers of the country.

The fathers of the republic wisely recognized the importance of this question. Washington and Jefferson advocated good roads and projected the construction of a great highway from the capital to the Mississippi valley. The far-seeing statesmen of the early days of our national existence championed and passed measures to better the means of transportation. They knew that of all human agencies the one which has done most for civilization has been the building of good roads—the abridgment of distances, the shortening of time—in the facility of communication. They realized the necessity of good roads, how important they were to the country, to its growth and its development; and to mankind, morally, physically, intellectually and industrially.

WILLIAM SULZER.

Division Extraordinary.

At the Zoological park it became necessary to cut down a large tree. A log about twenty feet long was one of the results. Dr. Hornaday, the director, gave orders to one of the workmen, a stalwart Irishman, to split the log, with a small charge of dynamite, into two halves and scoop out each half for a trough to be used in feeding some of the animals. Later in the day the son of Erin appeared at the director's office, much excited, and stammered: "Th' dynamite has blowed thot log into t'ree halves."

No Profit in It.

"I have just found out that one of my great-great-grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war."

"I suppose you are very proud of the fact?"

"Well, that doesn't get me an automobile."

Inevitable.

Husband—Why do you ask Mr. Hobson to every one of your dinners? Who wants him?

Wife—The cook. He's the only friend of ours whom she likes.—Puck.

The National Grange

CO-OPERATION IN PRACTICE

Instances of Its Success in the United States, in Canada and in England.

During the past season the Grange Exchange of Connecticut has handled and distributed many carloads of potatoes shipped by Grange members in Aroostook county, Maine.

The Scottish co-operator is now buying his wheat from the Canadian farmer, taking it into his own elevators, shipping it to his own mills in Scotland, baking it in his own bakeries and distributing it in his own co-operative stores.

The Patrons' Co-operative bank of Olathe, Kan., now nearly thirty years old, officered and run by members of the grange, and with their own money, reports deposits of $450,000, with $1,000 more profits than the year before, paying a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent., and adding a neat sum to the undivided profits or surplus.

The Rochdale (England) system of co-operation, first started by a few poor weavers long ago, has extended, until Great Britain now has 2,500,000 members, with 5,000 stores, ships, factories, banks, mills, etc., $200,000,000 in capital, $500,000,000 annual business and returns about $70,000,000 annually to their members as their savings through co-operation.

The parcels post system in Canada, with large territory to be covered and a population much less than the United States to furnish the patronage, is a paying success, bringing a revenue above all expenses. The grange will never let up in its efforts until our farmers and other citizens enjoy this privilege, which 22 other civilized countries have.

The farmers of Canada are doing some good co-operating. Through their influence the Manitoba government has purchased 157 grain elevators, to be run for the general welfare of the farmers. Thus two forms of co-operation art at work side by side—the government line of 157 elevators, storing and grading grain, and the co-operative stock company, the Grain Growers' Grain company, marketing grain.—J. W. Darrow's Review.

PLATFORM IN WEST VIRGINIA

Principles in Legislation Which Are Enlisting the Efforts of the Grange There.

Some idea of what the Grange in West Virginia stands for may be gained from this "Platform of Principles" in legislation, towards which the efforts of the order in that state are being exerted:

1. Just and equitable tax laws, without discrimination against any class or interest.
2. Better roads under an effective road law that will not be needlessly burdensome upon the taxpayers.
3. Appropriations for College of Agriculture building at Morgantown.
4. The establishment of an agricultural high school at some suitable point in the state.
5. Adequate appropriations for the work of the state board of agriculture.
6. The establishment of an efficient state forestry department.
7. A law providing for the conservation of West Virginia's natural resources.
8. The submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment to a vote of the people.
9. An anti-cigarette law.
10. A law providing for the analysis and branding of feed stuffs.
11. Fuller provision for instruction in agriculture in the public schools.
12. The teaching of elementary agriculture in each of the six normal schools in the state.
13. Enactment of an efficient primary election law.
14. Enactment of a fair and adequate registration law.
15. Creation of a public service commission.
16. Ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.
17. A revision of the state game laws.
18. Economy in the general administration of the affairs of the state.

For Good Roads.

One of the most-discussed public questions of the present time is that of good roads, a great variety of interests, rural and urban, being now in cooperation to secure the extension of improved highways. The interest aroused in this question the past few years has been well-nigh marvelous, in fact so distinctly so that many are thinking of this as a new movement and are discussing it accordingly.

But as a matter of fact, the Grange has been agitating the good roads question for more than thirty years. In subordinate Granges and in the Pomona meetings the subject has been agitated and resolutions adopted; state Granges have named committees and have influenced state legislation for increased highway appropriations; while the National Grange, through its legislative leaders at Washington and through all the many channels of its activity as a nationwide organization, has for two decades or more been pleading for federal aid in the construction of trunk lines of interstate highway. Indeed, the Grange has long been recognized as one of the pioneers in good roads agitation and the present condition of interest in the subject is largely the result of the awakening of the public in general to the persistent and repeated leadership of the Grange in this worthy direction.

Three Leading Topics.

Town improvement, home convenience and neighborhood cooperation are three much-discussed topics in the Granges of all the states. No one will ever know how much benefit along those three very practical lines has been accomplished as the result of Grange agitation, followed by energetic efforts of the members.

DICTOGRAPH AS A DETECTIVE

Recently Invented Instrument Plays an Important Part in the Ohio Bribery Trial.

Columbus, O.—In the trial of Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio state senate, convicted of aiding and abetting the alleged bribing of a state senator, the state relied on a mechanical device, the dictograph, a highly sensitized telephone, for its strongest evidence.

The dictograph transmitter was secreted in a detective's room in a hotel and a court stenographer in another room, reported the conversation in which it was alleged bribes were offered and accepted.

For the first time in the history of detective work this curious machine was used.

A dictograph consists of a series of sensitive metal plates set in a hard rubber cylinder. In its elements it is a telephone transmitter magnified. Used in a business way it enables a man to sit at his desk in his private office alone and talk off his correspondence without the stenographer being present. The stenographer may be in the next room or the other side of the building, but she hears the words as distinctly as though she were at his elbow and sets them down.

Operating the Dictograph.

The detectives got some of the suspected men, separately and together, in a hotel room, a dictograph was under the sofa. A court reporter was at the other end. Word for word his nimble fingers recorded every word that was uttered. None but he and the detectives knew.

Nothing escaped the transmitter—not even the opening or closing of the door—and the stenographer transcribed everything which the little instrument reported to him. This report was admitted as evidence by the judge who presided at the trial.

The inventor of the instrument is K. M. Turner.

In order to entrap the legislators who were suspected of receiving bribes, Detective Smiley acted as briber on the occasion when the dictograph was used and he and O. O. Walcott, the stenographer, were principal witnesses for the prosecution.

The defense objected strenuously to Wolcott's evidence being admitted, but the court ruled that it was corroborative of the direct evidence and was admissible.

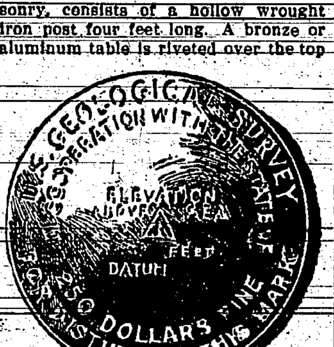
MARKS MISSOURI SEA LEVELS

The United States Geological Survey Has Recently Completed Work in the State.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The United States geological survey, working in conjunction with the surveyors of the state of Missouri, have been establishing the levels in this state and placing tablets or "bench marks" in many places. These markers show the height of that point above the sea level.

These bench marks are of two forms. One is a circular bronze or aluminum table three and one-half inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick, having a 3-inch stem which is cemented in a drill hole in solid rock in the wall of some public building, bridge abutment or other substantial masonry structure or in the solid rock.

The second form to be set in the ground where there is no rock or masonry, consists of a hollow wrought iron post four feet long. A bronze or aluminum table is riveted over the top of the post and it is sunk into the ground so that the top protrudes about six inches.


U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CO-OPERATION WITH THE STATE OF
ELEVATION ABOVE SEA
FEET
DATUM
$250 DOLLARS FINE FOR DISTURBING THIS MARK

Tablet or Marker.

The tablets are stamped with the words: "U. S. Geological Survey, Missouri." The elevation in feet above sea level is marked on the tablet and the words: "Two hundred and fifty dollars fine for disturbing this mark."

BEEN MISSING THREE YEARS

Rich Texan Who Wandered Away From Home and "Woke Up" in Ireland.

San Antonio, Tex.—James McFarlane, who owns 5,800 acres of farm land in Edwards county, Texas, and who has been mourned as dead for three years, has been heard from in his native County Cork, Ireland. How he reached there he knows not, and his memory is a blank from the day he left his home in Edwards county, where he has a wife and two sons.

McFarlane had suffered from insanity four years ago and was placed in a private sanitarium in Dallas, where he recovered. One afternoon in April, 1908, he left home on horseback to look after some land and that was the last seen or heard of him until two weeks ago, when a cablegram was received from him, followed by a letter received later.

While suffering loss of identity he wandered about the earth and finally turned up in his native land. His health has been restored and he has started home.

RECIPROCITY GOES THROUGH WITH EASE

SENATE PASSES THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT BY VOTE OF 53 TO 27.

CANADA'S ACTION IS NOW AWAITED.

When Accepted by Ottawa's Parliament, Measure Will Be Proclaimed Law and Become Effective.

The Canadian reciprocity trade agreement was passed by a vote of 53 to 27, after every amendment to it had been voted down. Thus the purpose of President Taft in calling the special session of the congress was attained.

The striking feature of the vote is that a majority of the Republican senators were against the measure as were the Republicans in the house, 24 Republican senators opposing the pact while 21 voted for it. Had the pact been in the form of a treaty it would have failed in that it carried by less than a two thirds vote. Being in the form of a bill only a majority was necessary.

The Canadian parliament has not yet acted on the agreement and with one exception the provisions of the bill as passed by congress will not become effective until the president issues a proclamation that Canada has ratified the pact. The exception to this procedure is in the paper and pulp section of the bill, which it is announced will become immediately effective when the president signs the law.

From the White House President Taft followed the votes on the various amendments and on the final passage of the bill with the keenest interest. "I am very much gratified and delighted that the bill is passed," he said. "It indicates the increase in mutually beneficial relations between Canada and this country."

Senator Penrose ventured the prediction that congress would adjourn not later than August 9 or 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS GOVERNS

Constitutional Reform in England an Accomplished Fact.

The constitutional revolution appears to be an accomplished fact. Great Britain in the future will be governed practically by the house of commons, with its hereditary upper house possessing only a veto with a time limit of two years. The peers find their one gleam of hope in the prediction that the next conservative government will overturn Asquith's revolution and restore the old constitution, but the radicals are confident that in such matters the hands of the clock will never turn back.

Ortie McManigal Near Collapse.

Ortie McManigal, the self-confessed dynamiter, whose statements implicated John J. McNamara, secretary of the ironworkers' union, and his brother, James B. McNamara, as conspirators in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times plant and the Llewellyn iron works of Los Angeles, and numerous other outrages throughout the country, in a union labor war may never tell his story on the witness stand.

McManigal, whose wife was recently freed by court from the necessity of giving testimony of her knowledge of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy, is on the verge of a collapse, and his mind is said to be unable to fasten itself on the dynamiting case in any particular, it is declared.

If McManigal fails to recover his memory insofar as it relates to the conspiracy to which he confessed the case of the prosecution will be knocked out, say labor counsel.

Other Natons to Join Peace Pact.

President Taft faced an audience at Manassas, Va., made up largely of veterans who wore the blue and the gray, within a few miles of the scene of the first great conflict of the civil war, and was applauded and cheered when he made a plea for international peace. He was covered with mud after a strenuous trip by auto from Washington.

The president declared that a general arbitration treaty both with Great Britain and with France probably would be signed within the next ten days. He added that he hoped within the next few days to announce that three other great powers would enter into similar agreements with the United States. He did not go so far as to indicate the nations that he had in mind, but it was generally believed that he referred to Germany, Italy and The Netherlands. Japan ultimately may come into the far-reaching peace pact, but the negotiations with that empire as yet are said to be merely tentative.

Ferdinand Finney Earle, of "affinity" fame, has found his third soul mate. The artist, according to letters he is said to have written friends in New York, is spending a honeymoon in Germany with the daughter of an architect of Wakingham, Berkshire, to whom he refers as Dora, "the sweetest and dearest of them all."

Prof. R. H. Curtiss, of the U. of M., has been elected secretary of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of North America, to act in the absence of Prof Hussy, who is now absent in South America.

A water spout that broke all records in size, shape and movement was plainly seen from Sparrow's Point, Baltimore, Md., and by the crew of the tug Hamilton in the Patapsco. It was the first spout seen in the river since 1903, when one much smaller and of a different form was observed. The spout was about 10 minutes in passing from the vision of excited onlookers.

New York city will no longer collect toll from vehicles crossing the East river bridges. The toll gates, an institution ever since the Brooklyn bridge was erected thirty years ago, were discontinued by order of Mayor Gaynor, who found that the tolls taken were not authorized by law.

States Attorney Wayman has dismissed the cases against Simon O'Donnell, Jas. Garvin and Thos. Kearney, the Chicago labor leaders indicted for the murder of Vincent Altman, who was shot in the Briggs house bar March 22 as the result of a feud between rival factions of labor unions.

A True Son of the South.

A statue was unveiled at Sceaux to Clovis Hugues, poet and deputy, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. Clovis Hugues was a typical son of the south, and like all Marseillais he believed that the Paris boulevards would be a very fair imitation of the Cannabiere if there were only a bit of sea at the end of the street. One afternoon in Marseilles a Parisian ventured to claim some charm for Paris. "Absurd," said Clovis Hugues, "Paris cannot compare with Marseilles at all. Here, at least, we have the sun." "We have the sun in Paris, too," remarked his friend. "Ah, bah!" said Clovis Hugues; "your sun in Paris is only an old moon which Marseilles has no further use for."

Is a Lucky Kid.

Beatrice Singleterry of Miles avenue is a lucky kid, says the Cleveland Leader. Every one of her wishes bears fulfillment. If she finishes up as she began there is no telling what the gods may have in store for her. When the news got about that there was a brand new baby in the family a friend made inquiries and learned that the newcomer was a little boy, named Robert. "Robert?" inquired the friend. "I can't think of anyone in the family after whom the baby is named. I never heard of a Robert on either side of the house." "No," spoke up Beatrice. "I had a little dog that died and I asked papa to name my brother after my doggie. And he did."

Now She Calls Him Father.

Yes, he loved the girl, and he must seek her widowed mother's consent to lead the fair one to the altar. But he blundered sadly! "Mrs. Desmond," he began, in a voice beseeching agitated, "I have come to ask you for the blessed privilege of working for your dear daughter, taking care of her, giving her a home, and—" But he got no further. Eagerly the widow threw herself into his arms. "Oh, Herbert," she whispered, "I gladly give you the privilege! You don't know how I have hoped and longed for a model man like you to be a father to my darling daughter!"

Disqualified.

One West side woman who thought herself an ardent suffragist was surprised to learn that other members of the sisterhood did not share her opinion. "Why do you doubt my devotion to the cause?" she asked. "What have I done to make you think me less earnest than the rest of you women?" Their answer was a letter which she had written to headquarters the day before. "You wrote on your husband's stationery," they said. "No suffragist who is worth her salt will write a personal letter under her husband's letterheads."

He Trailed Behind.

An Episcopal bishop in a New England state was the guest of a friend. The bishop conducted the services Sunday morning, and seemed much irritated by the fact that his friend in the body of the church was always about five words behind the rest of the congregation during the recital of the Apostles' Creed. At dinner that afternoon the eminent divine turned suddenly to his host and asked, with some asperity: "John, why can't you 'descend into hell' with the rest of the congregation?'"

ITS STRONG POINT.

De Auber—Yes, I've just finished that painting. Do you like the perspective?

Orville Blunt—Yes, it's great. The further away you stand from it the better it looks!

CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throat is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, and if this membrane happens to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throat will exist.

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic is both a preventative and a cure for sore throat because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membrane of the throat, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throat.

Paxtine is far superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c a box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Government Regulation.

"You've got poison in your system," said the doctor to the patient who thought he had malaria.

"Maybe I have," he admitted, "maybe I have. "I don't eat anything but what is guaranteed under the pure food law."—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Many a man enjoys having his wife's relatives visit them so he can be detained downtown till midnight on business.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY JULY 27

By 57 to 24—only one less than a two-thirds majority—the senate has at last concurred in the Canadian reciprocity agreement as passed by the house early in the special session. The ayes included 21 republicans and 26 democrats; the nays 24 republicans and 3 democrats.

It is to be regretted that a majority of the Republicans in the senate, as in the house, voting against the measure that history will undoubtedly record as barring the peace arbitration treaties, the most beneficent and far-reaching measure of the Taft administration. It is especially to be regretted that the 24 negative Republicans votes included a large majority of those who have hitherto won no little public favor as Progressives. Browne, La Follette, Cummins, Clapp and others of the Progressive Republican league lined up in the negative with such reactionary standpatters as Heyburn, Lorimer, Smoot, Oliver and Lippette, the successor of Aldrich.

It may be safely assumed that the Dominion parliament will promptly ratify the agreement; and that its benefits to both countries will be so marked, and its injures so utterly lacking, that neither people will, after a trial of it, even seriously consider its abrogation.

Drinking cups are ordered cut out of public parks by the state board of health. Now what are you going to do? Get down on your knees and dip your head in the fountain? The danger of infection from public cups is considerably over estimated.—Adrian Telegram.

Kill More Than Wild Beasts.

The number of people killed yearly by wild beasts don't approach the vast number killed by disease germs. No life is safe from their attacks. They're in air, water, dust, even food. But Grand protection is afforded by Electric Bitters, which destroy and expel these deadly disease germs from the system. That's why chills, fever and ague, all malarial and many blood diseases yield promptly to this wonderful blood purifier. Try them, and enjoy the glorious health and new strength they'll give you. Money back, if not satisfied. Only 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

OUTLINE FOR TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, AUG. 10-12.

To be held at the Court House in Grayling, State of Michigan.

The outline given below applies to third grade examination only with the following exceptions: The reading examinations for first and second grade certificates will be based on the same classics as the third grade, also a portion of the civics questions for all these grades will be on the Reading Circle books, "Civics and Health" by Allen and "The Teaching of Citizenship" by Hughes.

ARITHMETIC.

August. Fractions.
Percentage.
Mensuration, including house problems, such as flooring, shingling, carpeting.
Partial payments.
Bank discount.
Mental arithmetic.

GRAMMAR.

August. 1. Language Lessons based on myths. With what book on myths are you acquainted? Are children naturally interested in myths and legends? Why? Mention several myths which you think suitable for oral and written lessons in language.
2. Grammar:
Complex Sentences with special attention to the various constructions of the relative pronoun.
Syntax, with special attention to correct verb forms and the correct forms of pronouns. Common constructions of the various parts of speech may be called for.
Inflection with special attention to the conjugation of verbs.
Punctuation and capitalization; uses of commas, semicolons and colons.

GEOGRAPHY.

August. Regional geography:
Continental study. Study each of the continents as outlined in greater detail on page 122 State Course of Study, and as briefly outlined below.
Physical features.
Climate.
Location and distribution of mineral resources.
Occupation and commerce.
Distribution of population; location and growth of important cities with explanation for the same.

The aim in the study should be to show how the country in which these different people live influences the lives and occupations of the people.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In the June, August and October examination, a portion of the work will be based on "Civics and Health" by Allen and "The Teaching of Citizenship" by Hughes.

August. How and why the present U. S. Constitution was adopted.
The Constitutional Convention.
Time and place of meeting.
Character of members.
The three great compromises.
Ratification by the states.
The nomination and election of the President.
The National Convention.
How the delegates are choosen.
Work of the convention.
Steps in elections.
The composition and work of Congress.
Number of members in each house.
How chosen.
Work of Congress.
The Speaker.
Committees.
How a bill is passed.
The construction and maintainance of roads in Michigan.
The educational system of Michigan.
Recent political events of importance.

U. S. HISTORY.

August. Explorations in the new world by Spain.
1. Geography and extent of Spanish dominion.
2. Method as to.
a. Indians.
b. French and English.
3. Material Enterprise.
4. Effect upon Spain's position among nations of Europe.
Industrial and social history of New Orleans from the beginning to 1865.
The origin and development of union among the American colonies and of the Constitution of the United States from 1643 to 1789.
The westward movement, 1800-1867 (expansion).
Great wars in American history.
1. Cause.
2. Results.
3. Cost.
History of the Red Cross.
The American Indians.
1. Stage of civilization of the various tribes at the time of coming of European whites.
2. Relations with whites in different parts of America during colonial days.
3. Relations with the government of the United States in all parts of the country from beginning to present time.
History of the tariff policy of the United States.
History of the United States Navy.
Books to be reported upon:
"The last of the Mohicans" by Cooper.
"The Gray Champion" and other tales by Hawthorne.
Michigan History.
Current Events.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

August. Circulation: organs — anatomy—physiology and hygiene. Composition of blood. Pulse. Normal temperature. Lymphatic system.
Ear,—anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. Causes of deafness. Tests. Adenoid growth.
Voice—organs. Sound, how produced.
Cells, tissues, and constituents of the body. Growth and nutrition.
Effects of alcohol and tobacco.
Contagious diseases: causes, prevention, cure, immunity, disinfection, fumigation.
Accidents and emergencies.
School hygiene, — medical inspection.

A. E. IRVING,
Comm'r of Schools.

Escaped With His Life.

"Twenty-one years ago I faced an awful death," writes, H. B. Martin, Port Harrelson, S. C. "Doctors said I had consumption and the dreadful cough I had looked like it, sure enough. I tried everything, I could hear of, for my cough, and was under the treatment of the best doctor in Georgetown, S. C. for a year, but could get no relief. A friend advised me to try Dr. King's New Discovery. I did so, and was completely cured. I feel that I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure." Its positively guaranteed for coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free at A. M. Lewis & Co.

Seeks to Awaken China.

Chiang Kang-hu, an official in Peking, has originated the "National Disgrace society," which is designed to keep the Chinese people in mind of their national disgrace, with a view to awakening and stimulating their desire to reform. It is intended to build a tower in which will be exhibited relics or pictures of events and incidents which have brought China to her present humiliating and critical position.

IDEAS OF ANARCHY ARE MANY

Various Groups Have Opposing Theories as to Its Idea and Its Effects.

The word "anarchy" was first used in the French form by Proudhon in 1840 when he published a pamphlet entitled, "What is Property." But the basic idea of anarchy dates far back of that point in history, for the world, it may safely be said, has always had its malcontents and its revolutionaries.

At the present time the word simply serves to designate a group of theories, many of them coming down from the dim past and not a few of them visionary and impractical, according to economic authorities. There are several definitions of anarchy, each representing a different group of theorists. The idealist says it is absolute individualism in both thought and social activity.

Another group says that anarchy is an economic and social system whereby the individual is free to produce and sell the product of his labor without regard to social regulation or law. Still another defines true anarchy as a communistic organization of individuals with perfect freedom and equality obtaining among themselves to produce and barter without restriction, the backbone of it being combined resistance to all existing forms of order, law and government.

An authority on the subject says that anarchy comprises all attempts to destroy the existing social order, without reference to any system of reconstruction, and by resorting to any means, fair or foul, by which individuals or institutions representing constituted authority may be suppressed. This, it may be added, represents the popular conception of anarchy.

KNEW THE SENATORIAL LIFE

Woman Had Her Own Idea as to Why Statesmen Opposed Early Hours.

United States senators may talk solemnly to the effect that there are good business reasons for meeting at two o'clock every day instead of noon, but they cannot fool a certain Washington woman, who has her own ideas on the subject. This woman occupies a prominent place in society at the capital, in which senators are so common that they do not cut any more figure than debutantes. She was visiting the senate wing of the capitol, in company with some friends. It was about one o'clock in the afternoon and, as she happened to glance into the chamber, she noticed that it was vacant.

"Has the senate adjourned already?" she asked, in surprise.

"Oh, no," a man in the party said. "You know it meets at two o'clock now, in order to give the senators more time for committee work."

"Ah, yes," she said. "I remember now; and it really is a very good idea. I have no doubt that it expedites public business wonderfully. It gives the senators plenty of time to shave, take a bath, dress, read the paper and eat breakfast—after having been up all night."

"Bread Upon the Waters."

When the conductor came to collect the young lady's fare she discovered that she had left her pocketbook at the office where she works as stenographer, says the Denver Times. It is a predicament not uncommon with city dwellers, but the rest of the story, as told, takes a new and agreeable turn. "Why, I'm afraid I haven't any money with me," she said, looking very much embarrassed. The conductor said nothing, but stood and waited. "I guess I'll have to get off," said the girl. "I left my pocketbook at the office." "Here, lady," said a boyish voice coming from across the aisle. "I got a nickel I'll lend you." She looked at the boy and took the nickel. "Thank you," she said. "I'll pay you back if you'll give me your name." "Don't worry 'bout that," he replied. "I'm the kid you give the half dollar to las' Christmas when you seen me sellin' papers down by the Savoy. I ain't forgot you. I'm selling papers there yet." She smiled at him when he left the car and he was about the proudest boy in town.

A Cure for Leprosy.

An inmate of the leper asylum at Cocorite, Trinidad, has been declared cured and has been discharged from that institution. The patient was a West Indian coolie about thirty-five years of age and of good physique about two years ago. He was suffering from the anaesthetic form of leprosy, and about eight months ago began the so-called Nastin treatment.

At the time of entering the institution all external and other symptoms were so evident that attending physicians, who have been familiar with such cases for years, entertained no possible doubt of its being a pronounced case of leprosy. He was given an injection once a week for about forty weeks, when he was discharged as cured.

With Tact.

"How did they break the news of her sudden bereavement to his wife?"

"It was done with considerable tact and with every precaution to lighten the blow. Her lady friend selected for the task, said to her, 'I have some bad news for you, Hilda, about James, but it might have been a great deal worse. It certainly is a blessing you put off getting your summer outfit, for you will look simply stunning in widow's weeds.'"

A Peek Into His Pocket

would show the box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve that E. S. Loper, a carpenter, of Marilla, N. Y., always carries. "I have never had a cut, wound, bruise or sore it would not soon heal," he writes. Greatest healer of burns, boils, scalds, chapped hands and lips, fever-sores, skin-eruptions, eczema, corns and piles. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

CURIOUS BALLOTS OF WOMEN

Shopping Lists Among Things Put in Envelopes by Careless Female Voters.

"What I liked about my old position," said the ex-secretary of a woman's club, "was the opportunity it gave me to see some of the funny things women put into their envelopes when taking a vote on anything by sealed ballot. Sometimes they left the ballot out altogether, but usually it accompanied the foreign inclosure. The majority of those inclosures were shopping lists, and if I had wanted to be mean I could have got many an interesting sidelight on a member's private economies. Other careless voters put letters into their envelopes. I never read any of them, but, judging by the fuss they made about getting them back, those letters no doubt furnished pretty interesting reading.

"One real romance grew out of mistaken ballots. A flighty young woman sealed up a marriage certificate in her envelope. She had been married three months, but nobody knew anything about it, and maybe we wouldn't have found it out yet if she hadn't been so proud of her marriage certificate that she had to take it out and look at it every few minutes, and so got it mixed up with her ballot. The assistant secretary opened most of the envelopes that day. The marriage certificate came to her, and the sight of it turned her head.

"'Why, what is this?' she said. 'Who has been getting married?'

"Everybody in the room heard, and there was that certificate flaunted right before their eyes, so of course the wedding couldn't be kept a secret any longer. But I noticed that all the members were a little more careful about voting street car transfers and private correspondence after that."

Getting Near to Nature.

It was not always perfectly clear at first thought just what Ben Caldon meant when he spoke. The best a hearer could do was to guess at the most obvious meaning and let it go at that. In the matter of a captive moose, which belonged to Ben, the doctor followed this course. The moose was undoubtedly sick, and a veterinary had been summoned to attend him. Ben went out to the pen to assist the doctor.

"Is he mortal, doc?" asked Ben, with extreme concern.

"Are you asking if he is sick?" hazarded the doctor.

"Sure," replied Ben, "only I meant is he goin' to die from it?"

"It's too soon to tell you yet," replied the doctor, "but he has pneumonia pretty badly."

Ben's eyes grew round with surprise. Pneumonia in his experience had been confined to humankind.

"Why, doc," he burst out, "does a moose have features like a grown person?"—Youth's Companion.

Simplicity of Speech.

Whether or not the traveler is right who contends that 50 words are enough for a man's practical needs, his theory of an abridged vocabulary for everyday use is in line with the tendency of speech in this country. We are simplifying the language to the extent of preferring the simpler forms of expression, both in our writing and our speaking. It is purifying our speech and improving our diction. The master of simple English, who can write or speak in terms of the most commonplace language, is the most effective. Even eloquence may be well defined as simplicity.

A great New York minister has recently published a series of discourses in book form and one may read half way through the volume before he comes upon a word that is not common to the simplest speech. Yet the book in its diction is powerful. There is such a thing as working for the language, and such a thing as letting the language work for you. The master of English does the latter.

An Attentive Class.

The College of France, founded in Paris by Francis I., offers at the present day not only strictly academic instruction, but opportunities for the higher education in general. The following anecdote, from The Colour of Paris, shows how far the college carries its scrupulousness. Every scientific subject, even the most abstruse, will continue to be taught there as long as one solitary individual in all Europe desires to pursue it.

Certain courses are followed by two or three persons only. They tell the story of a professor of mathematics. This professor, who was extremely absent-minded, had lectured for a whole year to only one pupil.

He was perfectly satisfied that it should be so, but it occurred to him one day that he ought to congratulate his rare disciple, and he accordingly did so.

"Monsieur does not recognize me," replied the pupil. "I am monsieur's coachman, and I always wait here until monsieur has finished his lecture."—Youth's Companion.

Democracy.

"Democracy implies infinity. Men are declared to be equal because it is discovered that all men, the least as well as the greatest, have or may have access to the infinite. The obvious disparities become insignificant in view of this great commonness. Infinity plus a million is seen to be no more than infinity plus one. If it were not for Democracy religion would be inconceivable; if a man's soul is measurable and transient, Democracy is ridiculous."—Charles Ferguson.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"Pollertics may make strange bedfellers, but they are apt to make a good many more strangers."

1878. 1911.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS
SHOES, HARDWARE
FLOUR, FEED
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson Co.

Don't Blame Your Feet!

It's the shoes you are wearing that makes them ache.

You want shoes that wear. Yes, but also shoes that are stylish. Shoes that fit snugly in the arch. Shoes that hold their shape. Women who wear the E. P. Reed, Pump and Ties are never disapointed for they are the Acme of the Craftman's skill.

Bostonian Shoes and Oxfords in all Leathers; Patent, Gun Metal and Tan, lace or button $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

LADIES' COATS SUITS AND SKIRTS

Price cutting never before equalled actual valued and original costs utterly lost sight of in our determination to clen out stock of summer wear.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

Avalanche Time Table.

M. C. R. R.

This is not an Ad., nor guaranteed correct. It is given for the benefit of our readers, and will be kept corrected if possible, by the courtesy of the Local Agent.

GOING NORTH. Leave Grayling.	GOING SOUTH. Leave Grayling.
No. 91....6:05 am	No. 156.. 6:10 am
No. 157...1:50 pm	No. 98...11:00 am
No. 201...1:45 pm	No. 202.. 1:00 am
No. 207...4:20 pm	No. 206.. 2:25 pm
No. 97....7:00 am	

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the third day of July A. D. 1911.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Josiah V. Miller, deceased.

Charles W. Miller, son of said deceased, having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Adelbert Taylor of the Village of Grayling or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the first day of August A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON
Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.]
WELLINGTON BATTERSON
july4-3w Judge of Probate.

Manistee & N. [illegible] R.

Time Card

In effect April 25, 1911.

Read Down.			Read Up.	
	P M		P. M.	
†10.00	†3.30	lv Grayling ar	1.30	9.35
f10.09	f3.40	" Resort lv	f1.21	f9.26
10.40	4.09	" Sigma "	12.52	8.57
11.15	4.44	" Rowley "	12.17	8.22
12.20	5.45	" Walton "	11.50	7.55
12.58	6.23	" Buckley "	10.48	6.42
1.22	6.37	" Glengarry "	10.24	6.18
2.09	*	" Kaleva "	9.40	5.30
2.19	*	" Chief lake "	f9.30	‡5.20
2.25	*	" Norwalk "	f9.24	‡5.14
2.55	8.05	ar Manistee "	†9.00	†4.50
			A. M.	
A. M.	P M		P. M.	P. M.
8.00	4.25	lv Manistee ar	12.05	6.27
8.46	5.10	" Kaleva lv	11.21	5.45
9.07	5.28	" Copemish "	11.00	5.28
9 14	5.33	" Nessen Cy "	10.49	4.56
9.37	5.52	" Platte Rvr "	10.17	4.28
9.56	6.05	" Lake Ann "	10.11	4.23
10.11	6.23	" Solon "	9.53	4.04
10.17	6.30	" Fouch "	9.47	3.56
10.30	6.45	ar TraverseC "	9.35	3.40
			A. M.	

CONNECTIONS:

At Walton for points north and south on G. R. & I. R. R.
At Kaleva for points on P. M. R. R.
At Manistee for Chicago and Milwaukee via boat lines.

*Stops only to leave passengers from points east of Kaleva.

‡ Stops only to take on passengers for points East of Kaleva.

F. A. MITCHELL,
Gen. Traffic Mgr.

D. RIELY,
Gen. Pass. Agt

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by all dealers.

OUR BEST OFFER!

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE AND

The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer

BOTH A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.75

Strictly in Advance.

All the News of the World and Home

only 25 cents more than the price of the Avalanche alone.

The Weekly Inter-Ocean and Farmer contains each week:

21 columns of news.

14 columns of talks by a practical farmer on farm topics—economical machinery, planting, growing and storing of fruit and vegetables, breeding and marketing of live stock.

20 or more "Lost and Found Poems and Songs,"

1 column of Health and Beauty Hints

Best short and continued stories—Chess and checkers—Puzzles and Complications— Dr. Reeder's Home Health Club—Misscellaneous Questions and answers—Poems of the day—A Special Washington letter—Taking cartoons and illustrations.

5 columns of live entertaining editorials.

7 columns of live, stock and market reports. No live stock paper contains a better live stock market report than The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer.

40 questions and answers by readers on anything pretaining to the business of farming, gardening, raising of live stock and poultry etc., etc.

10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects.

7 columns of information on recipes, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers.

14 to 21 columns of stories of public men; historical, geographical and other misscellany,

5 columns of specially reported sermons by leading American clergymen, and the Sunday School Lesson.

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, Make Up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West.

Our Offer

The Price of The Weekly Inter Ocen and Farmer remains	$1.00 a year
The price of The Avalanche is	$1.50 a year
The two papers each one year will cost only	$1.75.

N. B.—This special arrangement with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer is for a limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscriptions expires unless their subsriptions are renewed by cash payments.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 27

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are $1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday forenoon, and can not be considered later.

Mrs. Leon Chappel returned home from West Branch, Friday.

Mrs. O. W. Roeser and sons are visiting in Detroit and Saginaw.

N. C. Reagan, wife, and children are visiting relatives in Bay City.

For sale—8x10 foot tent; ten ounce duck. Used once. HENRY JOSEPH.

Lost—a string of pearl beads: finder please return to Kerry & Hanson office.

The money order business from this village is steadily growing. In one day last week it amounted to over $1,000.00.

Gilbert Vallad, of Maple Forest, reports a fine crop of hay in that town, but early potatoes very light on account of the drought.

Rev. J. H. Fleming and family are occupying the Brink cottage at Portage Lake for a few weeks. Mail addressed as usual will reach them.

Sum of money was found one day last week by Axel Larson. Looser may have the same by coming to this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

Mrs. Robert M. Roblin and her guests, Miss Hellen Reinig and Mrs. Harry L. Randall, of Bay City have returned from Mackinac Island after a week's outing.

George Howes and Miss Gladys Sholts, both of Beaver Creek, were united in marriage in this city last Thursday, July 20. Justice Mahon performed the ceremony.

For the present there are no services in the Presbyterian Church except the usual Sunday School, which holds session in the church basement every Sunday at 11:45 a. m.

C. M. Hewett, conductor on Michigan Central Railroad, moved his family here from Bay City last week. They are occupying the Lee Tromley house, on Chestnut street.

The high winds of Tuesday did considerable damage to the local telephone system. Part of the line was out of commission until an expert from Bay City could arrive and put it in order.

Probate Judge Batterson and family have been enjoying a three weeks' visit from the Misses Grace and Florence Hoag of Big Rapids. Both will teach the coming year near Howard City. They both enjoyed their vacation and rest.

County Treasurer John Hum left this morning with his spile driving crew and machinery for South Branch township, where they will commence work on the foundation for a fine new cement bridge to cross the Ausable river.

Geo. Hartman came down from his work at Lovell, Saturday, for a couple of weeks vacation, and to play with the girls, who will be here from Detroit. The entire family and Miss Sias will go to the lake for the first week at least, and then some more, if the weather and water invites them.

Timothy Cox, a step-son of Judge Waldron, who will be well remembered by our old settlers, and who went west sixteen years ago, arrived here last week from his present home at St. Louis, Mo., for a visit. He expresses himself as wonderfully, and agreeably surprised at the many changes and growth of our village.

The big mill of the N. Michelson Lumber Co., which burned about the first of the month, at Michelson, just over the line in Roscommon county, will be chewing up logs as soon as men can get the building erected and machinery in place, which is well under way. Their immense timber holdings and advance orders for lumber compel them to push hard.

Frank D. Phelps has purchased a drug store in Hudson, Mich., and expects to move his family there soon. Grayling people are reluctant to loose Mr. Phelps, for he is a good reliable business man whose word is as good as a bond. He thoroughly knows the drug business as his service for past ten years with the City Drug store will attest. Both he and Mrs. Phelps are popular young people and will be greatly missed. However they are going to a good city and the store he has purchased is well established and in best location that city affords.

A pike that measured 47 inches long was found drifting to the shore of Portage Lake, one day last week. Experts say that without doubt the fish must have weighed more than thirty pounds when alive. It certainly is a fine specimen, and for several days it hung in one of the cottage sheds, where many people had a chance to view it. No marks were on the fish, and it is supposed that it died of old age. This is the largest pike that we know of that has come from Portage lake. R. W. Brink caught one last summer that measured 46 inches and weighed over 30 pounds.

The Misses Anna and Beulah Dingman are visiting friends in Detroit.

The Money Order 5-cent cigar is a good one, and made right here in town.

Geo. Jerome who is now located in Wisconsin is visiting his parents here in the village.

Mrs. Chas. Schreck and Children left here Sunday night for St. Thomas, Canada, for a three weeks' visit.

C. D. Reynolds, a Michigan Central breakman, and family moved here from Bay City and are living over the post office.

Get your Sunday dinners at the New Russell hotel. The price is only twenty-five cents and everything is first class.

The ladies of the M. E. church would be pleased to have everyone save their papers and magazines, they will be received at Mrs. Van Pattens.

Gentlemen when you get ready for a new suit, call in and see. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop over Collen's Restaurant. A. E. Hendrickson.
jan19-4t

Herman Hill of this city was fined $10.00 and costs in Justice Mahon's court last Saturday, for assault and battery. Complainant was J. Johnson, of Sigma.

The members of our band gave a "Dutch" lunch and smoker at their band rooms last Monday night. Many outsiders were there and an enjoyable time was had. While no program for entertainment was prepared there was no lack of talent for a good musical evening.

At the Methodist Church next Sunday Rev. W. B. Collins, district superintendent, will preach morning and evening. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 11:45 a. m.; Junior League at 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., Subject: "An Upward Way." Leader: Miss Florence Smith. General prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m., Thursday.

Wm. A. Masters, ex-postmaster here, and for several years county clerk, one of the founders of the AVALANCHE, merchant, and farmer, and is well known throughout the county as one of our pioneers, arrived here Tuesday morning from his home in West Unity, Ohio, with his friend, Dr. Held, for a few day's fishing.

Ellsworth Hatt, of Beaver Creek township was arrested and fined five dollars and costs, in justice court, last Saturday for negligently setting fire to grass lands. No damage was done in this case, but as these are often the beginning of moreserious fires, we hope that this will be a warning to others to be more careful. Minimum fine was imposed on this instance; the maximum fine is $100, and for setting fire with malicious intent is $500. Owing to the prevailance of fires in these northern parts of the state, it is absolutely necessary that great care be exercised.

The Walsh Manufacturing Co., of Frederic, have a large crew on the ground to rebuild the mill lately destroyed by fire. It will be much better in many ways than the old plant. A band mill is added so that choice logs will be put into boards, dressed one side in a mammoth planer and thoroughly kiln dried. It will be a great saver in time, timber and labor. The boilers have been thoroughly inspected and are pronounced uninjured. The machinery is purchased and the wheels will go round as soon as it can be put in place. Mr. C. E. Temple, who built the R. Hanson & Son's mill here is in charge of the work, which insures it being all right.

Friends Entertain.

Mrs. Chas. Jerome entertained about fourteen young ladies at dinner last Friday evening, in honor of Miss Katherine Bates, whose marriage to Mr. Benjamin Jerome will occur next Wednesday evening.

Last night Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Slade gave a miscellaneous shower, for Miss Bates, to a large number of friends.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson will be at home in her honor tomorrow afternoon.

Band Concert Program.

If the weather will permit the following program will be rendered by our band, next Friday evening, at the court yard:

March—Peerless King........Losch
Waltzes—The Red Mill.......Herbert
Rube band—Slippery Hank....Losey

SELECTIONS

When the Whip-poor-will Sings
Marguerite.
March—Foolish Sammy........Losey

OVERTURE

Poet and Peasant.......Fr. V. Suppe
March—Victorious Americans, Tobani
Good Night.

Sprains require careful treatment. Keep quiet and apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. It will remove the soreness and quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

$2,000.00 Dead Benefit; $15.00 Weekly Benefit for Accident; $15.00 Weekly Benefit for Sickness; $1000.00 for loss of limb or eyesight; $100.00 for emergency Relief Benefit—Cost $6.00 per year. No other dues nor assessments. Old established company with $100,000.00 State Deposit for the protection of policy holders and to guarantee the payment of claims. Men and woman between 16 and 65 accepted, according to occupation. For further information address Dept. 19, American Registry Company, Box 441, Erie, Pa.
jul27-1y

Correspondence

Frederic Freaks.

Mr. Wilson Barnes was called here Saturday morning by the illness of his wife who came two weeks ago to visit her mother, Mrs. F. Jeudron.

A number of the men were laid off from the farm last week, there being no fruit this year to speak of.

The new cement steps are now laid at the M. E. church it makes quite an improvement in looks to the town, besides a great help to the church.

Miss Iola Right, of Elkton, is here visiting her uncle and aunt, Rev. Wm. Terhune and family.

A party was given last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor in honor of her friend, Miss Laura Fouchon of Boyne City. There were 25 present all reported a pleasant time.

The dance Saturday evening was well attended.

Mrs. Frank Truedean was here visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. Sullivan, last week. She returned to her home Thursday at Onaway.

Mrs. Geo. Vincent, of Lewiston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Sullivan.

Mrs. J. J. Higgins and son, Frank, attended the Shrives celebration in Detroit, Wednesday.

Mrs. R. Davis, of Cheboygan, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. J. Brennan.

Anna La Fusick, of Gaylord, spent Sunday with her sister, Vonda, at the Frederic House.

Tom Harrington and family have moved to Boyne City.

Miss Laura Fouchon is extending her visit a week so as to visit all her friends.

Albert Lewis had the misfortune to smash his right hand, last week.

Mrs. Wm. Terhune visited in Hillman last week.

Grandma Barber has returned home after an extended visit with her daughter at Bellaire.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Callahan, a son. All doing well.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by all dealers.

Beaver Creek.

Mr. Ralph Hanna left Thursday last for Bemedji, Minn. to look at a farm there belonging to N. Nielsen. If pleased with the place he intends to purchase it and make it his home.

Mr. Hatt was fined $5.00 and $4.10 costs for negligence of the forest fire law.

Mr. and Mrs. Oman, of Grayling, and Mr. and Mrs. Mertenson were guests at Forest View farm Sunday.

Mr. Bernard Christenson who was home visiting his parents returned to Flint last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Helen who are occupying their cottage at Ravenswood Park on Higgin's Lake for the summer accompanied by Dr. Dixon and wife of Chicago made an automobile trip through Beaver Creek district Saturday. They visited at Forest View farm and Mr. Failing's, and inspected the quarter-section owned by Dr. Dixon in this neighborhood with a view of making some improvements.

Mr. O. Christensen who has been visiting N. Nielson was so well pleased with the prospects of Crawford county that he purchased forty acres of land before returning home to Chicago.

It is rumored that the Gardeney Farm has changed hands, having been purchased by Chicago parties.

L. C. NIELSON

Remember, Beaver Creek is not dead yet, few of the people are alive.

The crops are looking fine here.

Mr. Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek, was greatly surprised last week with a beautiful new milks cow. Good for you Henry.

Remember the 29th of July. A dance at Chris King's on H. G. Benedict's farm. It will be held in the bowery. Everybody welcome everybody come.

There are lots of huckleberries.

George Annis has company.

Mrs. Anna Vallad has been sick, but is better now.

UNCLE DAN.

Right in your busiest season when you have the least time to spare you are most likely to take diarrhoea and lose several days time, unless you have Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by all dealers.

Lovells Locals.

L. G. McCallamore entertained some auto tourists at his bachelor quarters a few evenings this week. He says he misses his mother.

Mrs. Wm. Marsh and daughter made a short visit in Roscommon this week.

C. W. Ward arrived at his summer residence here a few days since, in very poor health, we are sorry to say. Dr. Insley is in attendance.

Mrs. Victor Lalonde spent Sunday in Pinconning. She was accompanied home by a lady friend from Roscommon.

Mr. James Marsh is expected home from the Ferris School at Big Rapids for a three weeks vacation soon.

The dancing party at the pavillion Saturday evening was a success. Everyone reported an enjoyable time.

Mrs. E. Houghton has been slightly ill for a day or so. Dr. Insley was called.

Mr. Bollinger and family, who have been spending a short time at Hay's cottage, have gone to Grayling where he expects to accept a position.

Mrs. E. Houghton and children spent Sunday in Pinconning, and reports a very enjoyable time.

Whooping cough is prevalent here at present at the Stillwagon and Douglas homes. Dr. Knapp was called.

"Oh! you young man," who wagered a dollar on the Waters Ball Team. Is that the right dope to hand the Lovells boys?

TOMMY.

Parson's Poem A Gem.

From Rev. H. Stubenvoll, Allison, Ia., in praise of Dr. King's New Life Pills.

"They're such a health necessity,
In every home these pills should be.
If other kinds you've tried in vain,
USE DR. KING'S
And be well again." Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

IF YOU HAVE ECZEMA OR ANY SKIN OR SCALP TROUBLE HERE IS GOOD NEWS.

You have probably tried one or more remedies with small success. This cost money and it is uncertain. We want you to try ZEMO, the clean liquid remedy, but we do not want you to pay for it unless you are satisfied with the results. We have so much faith in ZEMO that we want you to try it by sending to the E. W. Rose Medicine Co., 3032 Olive St., St. Louis Mo., 10c in stamps to pay postage for a generous sample of ZEMO and ZEMO (antiseptic SOAP and our 32 page booklet on skin diseases, or get a bottle at A. M. Lewis & Co's Drug Store, and if you are not pleased with results they refund the money.

ZEMO is a clean scientific preparation, that washes away and destroys the germ life and the poisons that cause the trouble. Stops the itching at once and results can be seen after one application. ZEMO absolutely cures Eczema in all its forms as well as **hives, rashes, acne, tetter, barbers itch, prickly heat, etc.** on infants the same as on grown persons.

Indorsed and sold by druggists every where and in Grayling at A. M. Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

To the Public.

I wish to inform all that I am now ready to take orders for Nursery Stock for fall delivery, with information from the company to give the best of satisfaction from the largest house in the world, with 1200 acres under cultivation for nursery stock, to be delivered in October. All stock is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.
24-tf JOHN H. TOBIN.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU

That Rail Tickets Are Accepted ON D. & C. Line Steamers?

Under special arrangement with Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways, all classes of tickets reading via these lines between Detroit and Buffalo, in either direction will be accepted for transportation on D. & C. Steamers.

Send a two-cent stamp for illustrated booklet.

Address
D. & C. NAVIGATION CO.
july27-2w Detroit, Mich.

Happiest Girl in Lincoln.

A Lincoln, Neb., girl writes, "I had been ailing for some time with chronic constipation and stomach trouble. I began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and in three days I was able to be up and got better right along. I am the proudest girl in Lincoln to find such a good medicine." For sale by all dealers.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling in said County, on the third day of July A. D. 1911.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Henry Brent, deceased.

George Brent and Charles Brent, having filed in said court an instrument in writing, purporting to be a duly exemplified copy of the last will and testement of said deceased and record admitting the same to the probate in the Province of Ontario and their petition praying that said will be allowed, filed and recorded, and that administration of said estate be granted to said George Brent and Charles Brent or to some other suitable person,

It is ordered, that the seventh day of August A. D. 1911, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petion;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
Wellington Batterson,
july6-3w Judge of Probate.

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

SUNDAY EXCURSION

via
Michigan Central
AUGUST 6, 1911
(Returning the same day)
TO
BAY CITY $1.40
SAGINAW $1.60
Train leaves 7:00 a. m.

Tickets accepted in coaches only.

Baggage will not be checked on these tickets.

In addition to above fares, tickets will also be sold between all stations (where the one-way fare is $3.00 or less) at which this train is scheduled to stop, at one and one-half fare for the round trip, with minimum of twenty-five cents.

No. 221 july27-1w

Sunday Excursions

via
Michigan Central
July 30, 1911
(Returning same day)
TO
DETROIT $2.25
Train leaves 1.00 a. m.
Indian River 90c
Topinabee 95c
Cheboygan $1.15
Mackinaw City $1.35
Train leaves 7:00 a. m.

Tickets accepted in coaches only,

Baggage will not be checked on these tickets.

Annual Niagara Falls Excursion
August 17, 1911.

Ask Ticket Agents for rates and full particulars.

No. 220 july27-1w

Has

Cured Thousands of Rheumatism

There is nothing certain in the treatment of rheumatism—there is nothing guaranteed to cure.

NYAL'S
Rheumatic Remedy

Comes the nearest to any remedy of receiving a guarantee

—it is more prompt and certain in its action than anything else we have ever sold.

It assists the kidneys in cleansing the blood of impurities—stimulates the kidneys, bladder and liver to renewed activity, and rids the system of uric acid, the chief cause of rheumatism.

Relief in the shortest time possible---a decided difference after the first bottle

This is not an experiment—Nyal's Rheumatic Remedy has been proving its merit for years.

One Dollar for a large sized bottle

Whatever a good drug store ought to have—and many things that other drug stores don't keep—you'll find here. Come to us first and you'll get what you want.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Vacation Time!

While you are taking that needed rest, give your time piece a vacation also. It needs it surely, after working steadily for a year or more.

CHEAP WATCHES.

Let me fit you out with a cheap watch that will be just the thing to carry while roughing it and at the same time leave your good time piece to be overhauled and put in shape, ready for you when you return.

Fitting Eyes, not merely selling specs, is my specialty.

C. J. Hathaway
JEWELER & OPTOMETRIST
GRAYLING, MICH.

MID-SUMMER SALE!

This is Your Chance!

Make an investment that will bring you the greatest results in value--in satisfaction.

You will not only reap the dividends now, but also next spring and summer. But come quickly, the best "plums" are always picked first, so come while the picking is good.

In short, absolutely desirable clothes and real reductions.

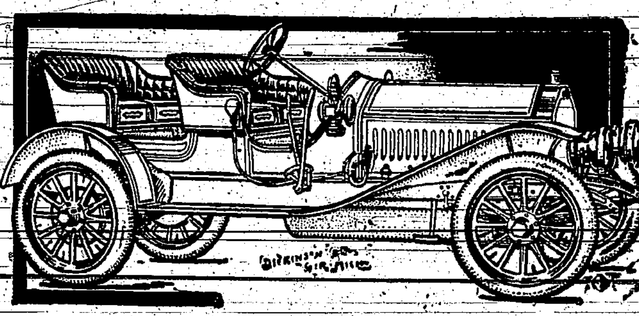
Summer Dress Goods
Summer Lawns
Gingham, Batistes
Sheeting, Underwear
Mens and Boys Suits
Mens Trousers
Mens Shirts, Oxfords
Shoes and Hats

Every Article or yard of Summer Merchadise included in this sale, at bonafide reductions from honest first prices.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

"The Quality Store."

Olson's Automobile Line!



MACHINES FOR SALE OR RENT.

Call at Central Drug Store
or Auto Barn.

Do You Like

To open a Can of FRUIT and find it
Spoiled? No!
THEN USE
ECONOMY SELF-SEALING Fruit Jars
this year, and you won't have that trouble. It's no Experiment, but a Fact.

BRINK'S GROCERY

We would suggest that you take a look at our new line of

Say! LEATHER ROCKERS

On Display Saturday!

Sorenson's Furniture Store

Grayling, Michigan.

Job Printing

Neatly and Promptly done
At this office.

CAMP TALK for TENDERFEET

BY DAN BEARD

COPYRIGHT BY FIELD & STREAM

FOR SHELTER OR TEMPORARY CAMP

A LIKELY SPOT FOR TROUT

OF COURSE, it is not within possibility that every man who reads this can go to Alaska, or the wild sections of the northwest, or any of the parts of God's country where big game and big adventure still beckon to the men with red blood in their necks. But it is possible for even men on small salaries to own a permanent camp of their own in wild unfrequented places, places where they can be free from the presence of the summer boarders, out of reach of the sound of the trolleys and even where the honk of the automobile is seldom heard. Such places exist within a hundred miles of almost every city in America, but they can only be found by making little journeys in search of them. They are not on the list of the real estate boomers because the very thing that makes them valuable to campers is the fact that they are tucked away in unfrequented corners. The mountains in Pennsylvania within a hundred miles of New York city, notably in Pike county, abound in small lakes, lakes which are usually filled with big fish or which can be stocked with bass and other fish, according to the conditions of the water and tastes of the fishermen. There also exists within the circle of a hundred miles of New York city hall a spare supply of such big game as lynx, bob-tail cats, black bear, Virginia deer and smaller game, including foxes, raccoons, 'possum, great northern hare, rabbits, rough grouse, woodcock, various waterfowl and quail. Of course, it is almost a crime under present conditions for any one to help the rapid extermination of these animals by killing those found so near the centers of population, but, with proper conservation and common sense game laws, this supply can be made to last indefinitely and at the same time furnish game for the sportsmen, and the more people who become interested in outdoor life the greater will be the interest exhibited in the efforts made to protect and increase the wild life of our woods.

It is a fact not generally known that the public is almost wholly dependent upon the sportsman of this country for the enforcement and the enactment of the laws protecting the wild life. It is usually the chump who does not know one end of the gun from the other, and who could not kindle a camp fire without the aid of the Sunday edition of a newspaper and a can of kerosene whom you find at the lobster palaces loudly calling for a hot bird and a cold bottle. One of the rules of the Camp Fire Club of America is to have no game served at its banquets, and this club probably contains more real genuine campers and big game hunters than any other club of its size in the world.

Since the advent of the automobile and the telephone the wild lands and the farm lands have been steadily increasing in value, nevertheless, camp sites can still be purchased for sums within the reach of poor men, and I would advise every man in every city to buy a small piece of wild land with the determination of keeping it wild. He will find that when he has invested his money and built a camp on a piece of property of this kind that his business interests will require him to visit it occasionally to look after its welfare, and every time he visits the place the few days' outing will give him a new lease on life. He will come back with a clearer vision, more optimistic views of business, stronger mentally and physically and better fitted for the battle of existence. His outdoor vacation will teach him that life, after all, is worth the living. I have owned such a camp for twenty odd years and I really do not think I would be alive today if it were not for the time spent at my little log house in Pike county on Big Tent pond.

When you plan for a camping trip remember that there is one kind of a man who is welcome at every camp fire from one end of the world to the other, and he is the cheerful man. He may be a big, strapping six-footer, he may be a little runt, he may be a wealthy monopolist, or a poor clerk, he may be even so weak and delicate that it is arduous labor for him to bring a stick for the camp fire, but he carries with him always something more valuable than arms and ammunition, something more valuable than wood, fire or shelter, something that cannot be bought with money and something that is absolutely essential for our happiness in camp or out of it. He is a man who never sulks but, like a boy scout, always has a smile. When the rain comes down in torrents he laughs as he mends the leak in the roof of the leanto or brush shelter. When the smoke blows in his eyes he declares with a grin that it is good for them for the tears clear out the dust. When he misses a shot he will say: "It would have been too bad to kill that critter, anyhow; glad he got away," or that the camp is not in need of fresh meat today. The cheerful man shows an interest in everything, looks on the bright side of everything, and camp is but a gloomy place without him. If you cannot find a cheerful man for a companion go in training for one yourself so that you may occupy that enviable position and bring sunshine to your comrades.

In outfitting for a temporary camp, you must be guided wholly by your purse and the means of transportation. If you are to travel in a big wagon or a house boat you can add many luxuries to your outfit, provided, of course, that the roads or waters permit a heavy load. I have camped with an ice chest, a full set of china, napkins and all the luxuries, essentials and non-essentials of a city home. I have also camped with only the bare necessities of life and even necessities are comparative and many things thought so necessary may be omitted without serious results. I remember making one meal with the late Mr. Bow-Arrow, chief of the Montenais Indians, and Mr. Rice, secretary of the Camp Fire Club of America, when the stock of our provisions consisted of some odd crusts of bread two weeks old, a handful of tea, no salt, no pepper, no vinegar, no butter, no milk, no sugar, no camp kettle, no cooking utensils of any kind, and yet we had a very enjoyable meal. Mr. Rice had the honor of showing an Indian how to make a tea kettle of birch bark and of proving to the incredulous savage that the water could be boiled in a vessel made of such inflammable material. We toasted the bread, which was as hard as stones, to give it a flavor, as well as to make it easier to bite and masticate. We caught some trout and roasted them black. The burnt surface acted as a condiment to the meat. We drank the tea straight and enjoyed it.

But it is not often necesary to reduce one's commissary to such a primitive basis. When you have selected your camp outfit and personal baggage, have bags made for every article, bags with "pucker" or "draw string." Make the bags of different material and different colors. You will soon learn by observing the color of the bag whether it contains a fishing reel, tobacco or toilet articles. Use oil silk for your toothbrush bag, buckskin or chamois skin for your ditty bag in which you pack your knick-nacks, thread, needles and personal treasures, when you do not wish to carry them on your person, such things as your sleeve buttons, collar buttons, watch, compass, etc. Use canton flannel for your fish reels, chintz or calico for your comb, brush, fly-hooks and other small articles. The big bags for your blankets, extra clothing, provisions, etc., should be made of waterproof canvas. Pack all your duffle, first in its individual bags and then put the small bags into the big ones. These large bags can be purchased at seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half apiece, with a dollar extra for a lock (if you want one). The bags have double tops and edges strongly bound with linen braid, and they vary in size from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 18 inches. In regard to a lock on your duffle bags, it is interesting to know that I have traveled across the continent a number of times with all my baggage packed in such bags. I have visited the Maine woods. I have camped in the Rockies, in the Selkirk mountains and from Maine to Washington state; never were the "puckers" unloosened or tampered with by strangers. The bags seem to have been respected even by the custom house officers. But! When I visited a small hamlet in Connecticut and left my baggage in the railroad station unguarded for 15 minutes, every bag was opened and the contents examined. I will say for the honesty of the Connecticut Yankee that it was apparently only curiosity which impelled him to invade the privacy of the contents of these bags. This incident shows that these canvas bags should be watched in some places, but, nevertheless, they are as safe ordinarily as a trunk. Besides, the baggage men are grateful to you for giving them luggage which is so easily handled and so easily stowed away. Today the camper's outfit is a marvel of economy, both in regard to weight and space which it occupies. You can obtain from any reputable outfitter cooking utensils which nest, i. e., which fit into each other snugly so that they can all be packed in the largest utensil. They are made of aluminum of the lightest weight possible; the cooking utensils have a single detachable handle which answers for all of them. Plates, cups and saucers are of the lightest weight possible. My whole outfit, which I have used for nine people on a prolonged camping trip, all fits inside of the largest aluminum pail. Cheaper outfits of the same sort can be obtained in tin. In regard to the clothing which you are to wear, that necessarily depends very much upon the latitude of your proposed camping trip and whether it will be in the dense forests, prairies, the hot desert, or the sandy ocean beach. But there are some general rules which may be given. Your clothing should be rather light, fit loosely, and no thicker than the climate demands. In this you must use your judgment; take enough warm clothes to secure against suffering from the cold. Even with the most careful forethought you will sometimes be caught in uncomfortable situations. I once went into camp with thick flannels and woolen clothes and found them most comfortable as the nights were so cold as to freeze the water in the pails so that the ice was broken with some difficulty. Yet within a week from that time, having no chance to make a change in my clothing, I was almost overcome with the intense heat while crossing a barren portage.

Probably the best material for underclothing is not wool, but linen. Wool makes a most comfortable outer garment unless you are going to the Arctic, and there you will find the fur the most useful. Linen, silk and cotton absorb the moisture of the body much better than woolen under garments. The feet should be encased in moccasins or some sort of moccasin shoe-pack or boot-pack, because the artificial elevation of the heel which, however useful when pounding on the city pavements, is unnatural, and anything that is unnatural interferes more or less with your progress. After wearing conventional heeled shoes for 12 months, I have put on the leather moccasins of oiled moose hide and tramped through the forests for weeks at a time without feeling any ill effects from the change. But when I returned and put on my high-heeled shoes, the first day spent hitting the trail on the Great White Way made the muscles of my shins so sore that I was almost unable to walk the next day.

For shelter or temporary camp for a night or so, do not use the "asohagan" of the Indians, commonly known as teepee by the whites. It is a splendid thing for a more or less permanent camp, but it takes too long to erect it; there are too many poles to cut for it, and it is heavy and cumbersome in packing. The big fire which can be kept burning in the center of the "asohagan" is fine in cold nights, and the comforts of the teepee have never been improved upon by white inventors of tents.

The best of all teachers for would-be campers is good old mother nature. Bless her kindly old soul! It was at her knees that our race first learned to exercise its baby brain and muscles. It was in nature's kindergarten that we learned to build our first rude shelters, from which has evolved sky-scraping palaces. Even today we people living in the artificial atmosphere of the opera, the ball, the midnight feasts at the lobster palaces, and all that hothouse type of pleasure, must go back to good old mother nature to be really enthused and to experience the healthy thrill, only to be produced by the boom of the avalanche as it tears down the mountain side, the rush and roar of the torrents issuing from the grinding glaciers, the roar of the sea, the song of the birds, and the rapture experienced by watching the sunset clouds reflect their tints upon the mountain tops. And then comes the night! Every camper is more or less of a naturalist; every camper must be something of a poet and an artist before he can fully appreciate the surroundings; and his surroundings make a poet, and an artist and a naturalist of him.

The best advice that can be given to a man who has never camped is to "go and do it." It is possible that he may come back from his outing disgusted with his first experience. Ill-luck may have apparently followed his experiment; it may have rained most of the time; the black flies and mosquitoes may have sized him up as a tenderfoot and made his life miserable; it may be that the fish refused to bite; that the game refused to show itself; his horse may have stumbled and ducked him in the stream which he was fording; his canoe may have upset, spoiling his films and soaking his gun. Stray varmints, bears, dogs, or wolves may have stolen his provisions, and he may come back to civilization grumbling that he has wasted his vacation time.

But Lord bless his innocent soul. He has for the first time in his life had a real vacation. He has added to his experiences and, as a Frenchman would say, he has experienced a new sensation. If he is a man of spunk, the knowledge that it was his own inexperience which caused all these disasters will make him try it again next year with a manly determination to conquer all obstacles and then he will come back slapping his friends on their backs and shouting that he has had the time of his life!

Big Brothers

Many cities throughout the United States have now taken up what is known as the "big brother" movement, a very effective step in the general effort of civilization to give the child a better chance. The "big sister" movement is the same thing applied to girls. Personal service is the essence of this work, and nothing in the world counts for so much as personal service. All realize now that it is absurd to blame the child who comes before the juvenile court. The business of society is not to blame, but to help. We hear every day intelligent men and women of some leisure say that they wish they had some useful labor for their spare time. Anybody of reasonable tact and intelligence can be a "big brother" or a "big sister," and thereby spend time and strength as valuably as it can be spent. If you want to make your life of worth to your fellow-beings, just look into this matter in your neighborhood and make yourself a part of it.—Editorial in Collier's.

Dickens Forever!

If I were dying and were suddenly told that an unsuspected posthumous work of Charles Dickens had come to light and was in the printer's hand, I firmly believe that I should wish to go on dying long enough to read it. Anyhow, that is a good way of expressing a love of his works that has lasted through a lifetime, and a motive on the surface—and why seek for others, when these abound, as Betsey Trotwood said to Mr. Wickfield?—for expressing sympathy with any and every movement in his honor.—William De Morgan, in The London Mail.

He—So Billy has told you that he saved me from a watery grave?

She—H'm! He told me he'd saved you from a much worse place than that!

DEEP DRAINAGE INCREASES ROOT SPACE

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Farm School.

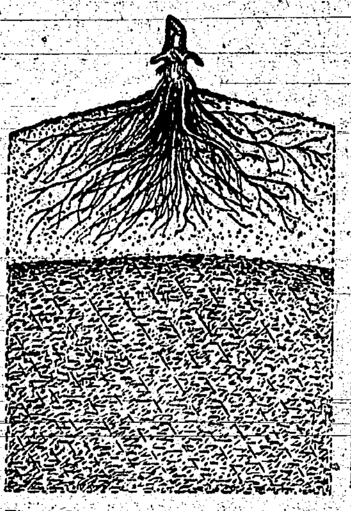


Fig. 1—In wet soil the roots grow near the surface and are left without water supply during drought.

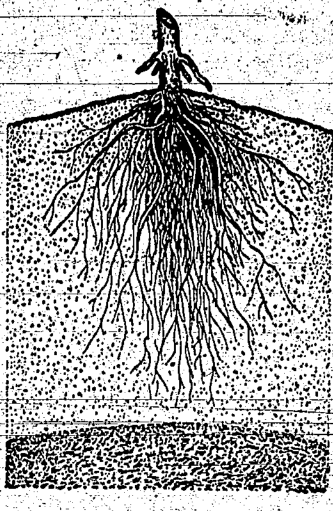


Fig. 2—Roots grow deep in well drained soil and are not so much affected by drought.

Roots, as well as all plant tissues, require air, warmth, moisture in order to live and grow. The part of the soil which contains these things in the proper amounts will induce most rapid growth and soon become permeated with an interlacing system of rootlets. Unless soil is naturally underdrained by a porous subsoil, or artificially by tile, the lower strata will contain an excess of water, filling up the air spaces and making the soil cold and unfit for root growth. As a result the roots will grow as in Fig. 1, near the surface, where there is air and warmth. In case of drought later in the season, this will result seriously because the top layer of soil, where the roots are, will dry out and the plant, lacking deep roots, will suffer for the water it cannot reach. On the other hand, a plant growing in well drained soil, as Fig. II, will develop a deep root system little affected by changes in weather.

An additional advantage of a deep-rooted system is that the feeder roots have access to a food supply several feet below the surface, thus not depending entirely on the fertility of the surface soil. Heavy rains and spring thaws wash much plant food into the subsoil and unless subsoil conditions are suitable for root growth this fertility is lost. In this way deep drainage makes soils longer lived by increasing their depth, and thus bringing a greater supply of food within reach of plant roots.

Lime for Agricultural Purposes

By A. J. PATTEN, Experiment Station Chemist

Just at this time a great interest is being taken by farmers all over Michigan in the subject of lime for agricultural purposes. The practice of using lime is almost as old as agriculture itself. The Chinese were probably the first to use lime on the soil; it was also used by the Romans and by them the practice was introduced into England and France. In England the practice of marling the soil has been followed for centuries and often with very marked results. The first mention of lime in connection with American agriculture is found in the contributions of Ruffin in the American Farmer, in 1818.

Although lime has been used more or less extensively by the farmers of the United States for the past century its action upon the soil is not generally understood. Lime should never be considered as a fertilizer in the same way that barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers are. It can never take the place of these materials, but should be used in connection with them. Generally speaking, all soils contain a sufficient amount of lime to meet the plant food requirements of crops for all time; consequently the benefits from lime are shown in another way and it is usually spoken of as an amendment or modifier because it is capable of correcting conditions that may be inimical to the best growth of plants.

Lime may act upon the soil in three ways, viz., chemically, physically and biologically.

Chemical Action.—Lime acts upon the insoluble potash compounds in the soil and changes them into forms available as plant food. This action should not be depended upon, however, as a means of supplying the crops with available potash to the exclusion of commercial fertilizers, for unless the soil contains an almost unlimited supply of potash we are only hastening the time when the soil will be depleted of this form of plant food. Whether or not lime effects the availability of the insoluble phosphoric acid compounds is a disputed question. The most important chemical action of lime upon the soils is to correct acidity. Soils that have been cultivated for a great many years may become acid, due to the accumulation of organic acids produced by the decomposition of organic matter. Many crops are affected by an acid condition of the soil and in such cases are greatly benefited by the addition of some form of lime or material containing lime, such as marl or hard wood ashes.

Physical Action.—Heavy clay soils that puddle and bake after a rain are benefited by the addition of lime. It acts beneficially upon a soil in this condition by binding the fine particles together, thus making the soil more friable and easy of cultivation. It also makes it more open and porous, thus facilitating the movement of air and water in the soil. The action of lime on sandy soils is quite the reverse of that on clay soils, since it binds together the loose particles of sand and makes the soil more retentive of moisture.

Biological Action.—The decomposition of organic matter added to the soil in the form of barnyard manure, green manure, stubble, etc., is brought about by the action of the numberless bacteria that live in the soil. Certain of the soil bacteria living in connection with the roots of legumes, such as the clovers, vetches, alfalfas, beans and peas, are able to take nitrogen from the air and change it into a form that is available to plants. In order for these bacteria to accomplish the most good the soil condition must be favorable for their best development, and this condition is brought about by the addition of some form of lime.

There are several forms of lime that may be used for agricultural purposes and the choice of the form should depend upon the purpose for which it is to be used and also upon the price.

Burned Lime.—Burned lime is known also as stone lime, lump lime, quick lime and caustic lime. This form of lime is produced from the raw lime rock by burning. This is the most active form of lime and may be used at the rate of 700 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Much larger quantities are sometimes used, but the above amount should be sufficient in most cases. This form is usually obtained in large lumps and must be slaked before being applied to the soil.

Hydrated Lime.—When burned lime is treated with water it forms what is known as hydrated lime. This form is somewhat less caustic than burned lime and is always in a powdery form and may be readily applied to the soil. Seventy-four pounds of this form of lime are equivalent to 56 pounds of burned lime, consequently it should be used at the rate of about 900 to 1,200 pounds per acre.

Air Slaked Lime.—When burned lime is left to the action of the air it takes up moisture and carbon dioxide and gradually breaks down into a fine powder. This form of lime should be applied in about the same quantities as the hydrated lime.

Ground Limestone.—When ground limestone is used it should be pulverized so that at least 75 per cent will pass through a sieve of 80 meshes to the inch. The value of the ground limestone depends quite largely upon its fineness. This form of lime is not caustic and it may be applied to the soil in almost any quantity without fear of causing harm. However, the usual application would be 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. One hundred pounds of ground limestone are equivalent to 56 pounds of burned lime or 74 pounds of hydrated lime.

Refuse Lime From Sugar Factories.—This form of lime, when it can be obtained dry and in powder form, is a good source of lime. It is partly hydrated and partly carbonated, and is consequently very similar to air-slaked lime and should be used in about the same amounts. This lime also contains a small amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash absorbed from the beet juices.

Marl is found quite extensively throughout the state and many of the deposits are very pure calcium carbonate. In a dry, powdery form marl may be used as a substitute for lime and in the proportions recommended for ground limestone.

The burned lime, hydrated lime and air-slaked lime are caustic, diminishing in degree, however, in the order named.

When the lime is to be applied to heavy clay soils to correct the physical condition, the burned lime or hydrated lime are recommended, as these forms act more rapidly than the ground limestone. However, where the lime is to be used for correcting the acidity the ground limestone is recommended, providing it can be bought at a reasonable rate. It should cost, laid down at the nearest railroad station, not more than half as much per ton as the burned lime.

Corn Should Be Mature for Silage.

It has been found that the use of immature plants for silage does not produce the best feed, because of the silage developing too much acid and not containing enough of the starch and sugars. Care must also be taken to harvest the corn before it is overripe for the reason that it is apt to be too dry to make succulent, appetizing and well-keeping silage.

If the corn does get overripe or frosted, water must be supplied while the silo is being filled. It is also a fact that the crop which yields the largest amount of grain makes the best silage. Hence corn grown for the silo should not be sown thicker than that sown for grain alone.

Caring for Injured Trees.

Trees that are scarred or bruised in cultivating should have the round bark cut away with a sharp knife and the wound painted over immediately.

Dirty back stairs are a sure indication of the real conditions of a house, no matter what the surface effects may be. Keep your back stairs clean.

IN THE UP-TO-DATE FASHION

Lecturer Found It No Trouble at All to Answer Question Meant to Embarrass Him.

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly, sir," said the lecturer.

"You have given us a lot of figures about immigration, increase of wealth, the growth of trusts and all that," said the man. "Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest common divisor?"

Slowly and deliberately the orator took a glass of water.

Then he pointed his finger straight at the questioner. Lightning flashed from his eyes, and he replied, in a voice that made the gas jets quiver:

"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!"

The audience cheered and yelled and stamped, and the wretched man who had asked the question crawled out of the hall a total wreck.

DISFIGURED WITH CRUSTS

"Some time ago I was taken with eczema from the top of my head to my waist. It began with scales on my body. I suffered untold itching and burning, and could not sleep. I was greatly disfigured with scales and crusts. My ears looked as if they had been most cut off with a razor, and my neck was perfectly raw. I suffered untold agony and pain. I tried two doctors who said I had eczema in its fullest stage, and that it could not be cured. I then tried other remedies to no avail. At last, I tried a set of the genuine Cuticura Remedies, which cured me of eczema when all else had failed, therefore I cannot praise them too highly.

"I suffered with eczema about ten months, but am now entirely cured, and I believe Cuticura Remedies are the best skin cure there is." (Signed) Miss Mattie J. Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Box 8, Dancy, Miss., Oct. 27, 1910.

"I had suffered from eczema about four years when boils began to break out on different parts of my body. It started with a fine red rash. My back was affected first, when it also spread over my face. The itching was almost unbearable at times. I tried different soaps and salves, but nothing seemed to help me until I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One box of them cured me entirely. I recommended them to my sister for her baby who was troubled with tooth eczema, and they completely cured her baby." (Signed) Mrs. F. L. Marberger, Drehersville, Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 4 L, Boston.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Tom—Was it case of love at first sight?

Harry—No—first call. She was a telephone girl, and he was taken with her voice when he first heard it.

Honors More Than Even.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is not kindly inclined to criticism of her work. At a rehearsal of a new play, one morning, her manager, Charles Frohman, stopped Mrs. Campbell and said: "Mrs. Campbell, it seems to me that those lines should be delivered thus," repeating the lines in question. Mrs. Campbell drew herself up and said: "Mr. Frohman, I am an artist." "That is all right, Mrs. Campbell," replied the urbane manager. "I assure you I will never reveal your secret."

Gray Matter.

"I used to think I could hire all the brains I wanted for $25 a week," Mr. Pushem said.

"Well, couldn't you?"

"Yes. But it wasn't long before I had to call in a $100,000 lawyer to straighten out the kinks they put into my affairs."

A Triumph
Of Cookery—

Post
Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

The BRONZE BELL

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

AUTHOR OF "THE BRASS BOWL," ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

David Amber, starting for a duck-shooting visit with his friend, Quain, comes upon a young lady equestrian who has been dismounted by her horse becoming frightened at the sudden appearance in the road of a burly Hindu. He declares he is Behari Lal Chatterji, "The appointed mouthpiece of the Bell," addresses Amber as a man of high rank and pressing a mysterious little bronze box, "The Token," into his hand, disappears in the wood. The girl calls Amber by name. He in turn addresses her as Miss Sophie Farrell, daughter of Col. Farrell of the British diplomatic service in India and visiting the Quains. Several nights later the Quain home is burglarized and the bronze box stolen. Amber and Quain go hunting on an island and become lost and Amber is left marooned. He wanders about, finally reaches a cabin and recognizes as its occupant an old friend named Rutton, whom he last met in England, and who appears to be in hiding. When Miss Farrell is mentioned Rutton is strangely agitated. Chatterji appears and summons Rutton to a meeting of a mysterious body. Rutton seizes a revolver and dashes after Chatterji. He returns wildly excited, says he has killed the Hindu, takes poison, and when dying asks Amber to go to India on a mysterious errand. Amber decides to leave at once for India. On the way he sends a letter to Mr. Labertouche, a scientific friend in Calcutta, by a quicker route. Upon arriving he finds a note awaiting him. It directs Amber to meet his friend at a certain place. The latter tells him he knows his mission is to get Miss Farrell out of the country. Amber attempts to dispose of the Token to a money-lender, is mistaken for Rutton and barely escapes being mobbed. A message from Labertouche causes him to start for Darjeeling.

CHAPTER XI. (Continued.)

"Ah, that Voice!" cried Amber in exasperation. "I grow weary of the word, Ram Nath."

"That may well be," returned the man, imperturbable. "None the less it were well for you to have a care how you fondle the revolver in your pocket, sahib. Should it by chance go off and the bullet find lodgment in your tonga-wallah, you are like to hear more of that Voice, and from less friendly lips."

"I think you have eyes in the back of your head, Ram Nath." Amber withdrew his hand from his coat-pocket and laughed shortly as he spoke.

"There is a saying in this country, sahib, that even the stones in the desert have ears to hear and eyes to see and tongues withal to tell what they have seen and heard."

"Ah-h! . . . That is a wise saying, Ram Nath."

"There be those I could name who would do well to lay that saying to heart, sahib."

"You are right, indeed. . . . Now if there be aught of truth in that saying, and if one were unwisely to speak a certain name, even here—"

"The echo of that name might be heard beyond the threshold of a certain Gateway, sahib."

Amber grunted and said no more, contented now with the assurance that he was in truth in touch with Labertouche, that this Ram Nath was an employee of the I. S. S. The wink was now explained away with all the rest of the tonga-wallah's churlishness.

As the tonga swiftly lessened the distance, his gaze, penetrating the thinning folds, discerned the contours of a cotton-wain drawn by twin stunted bullocks, patient noses to the ground, tails a-switch. Beside his cattle the driver plodded, goad in hand, a naked sword upon his hip.

Deliberately enough the carter swerved his beasts aside to make way for the tonga, lest by undue haste he should make himself seem other than what he was—a free man and a Rajput. But when his fierce, hawk-like eyes encountered those of the dak traveler, his attitude changed curiously and completely. Recognition and reverence fought with surprise in his expression, and as Ram Nath swung the tonga past the man salaamed profoundly. His voice, as he rose, came after them, resonant and clear:

"Hail, thou Chosen of the Gateway! Hail!"

Amber neither turned to look nor replied. But his frown deepened. The incident passed into his history, marked only by the terse comment it adduced from Ram Nath—words which were flung curtly over the tonga-wallah's shoulder: "Eyes to see and ears to hear and a tongue withal . . . sahib!"

The Virginian said nothing. But it was in his mind that he had indeed thrust his head into the lion's mouth by thus adventuring into the territory which every instinct of caution and common-sense proclaimed taboo to him—the erstwhile kingdom of the Maharana Har Dyal Rutton.

CHAPTER XII.

The Long Day.

One travels dak by relays casually disposed along the route at the whim of the native contractor. Between Badshah Junction and Kuttarpur there were ten stages, of which the conclusion of the first was at hand—Amber having all but abandoned belief in its existence.

Slamming recklessly down the bed of an ancient water course, the tonga spun suddenly upon one wheel, found a shoulder of the banks and dashed out upon a rolling plain, across which the trail snaked to other farther hills that lay dim and low, a wavy line of blue, upon the horizon—the hills in whose heart Kuttarpur itself lay occult. And, by the roadside, in a compound fenced with camel-thorn, sat an aged and indigent dak-bungalow, marking the end of the first stage, the beginning of the second.

Ram Nath reined in with a flourish and lifted a raucous voice, hailing the syce, while Amber, painfully disengaging his cramped limbs, climbed down and stumbled toward the veranda. The abrupt transition from violent and erratic motion to a solid and substantial footing affected him unpleasantly, and with an undeniable qualm; the earth seemed to rock and flow beneath him as if under the influence of an antic earthquake. He was for some seconds occupied with the problem of regaining his poise, and it was not until he heard an Englishwoman's voice uplifted in accents of anger, that he remembered the other wayfarer with whom he was to share his tonga, or associated with the white-clad figure in the dark doorway of the bungalow with anything but the khansamah, coming to greet and cheat the chance-brought guest.

"Where is that tonga-wallah who deserted me here last night?" the woman was demanding of Ram Nath, too preoccupied with her resentment to have eyes for the other traveler, who at sight of her had stopped and removed his pith helmet and stood staring as if he had come from a land in which there were no women. "Where," she continued, with an imperative stamp of a daintily-shod foot, "is that wretched tonga-wallah?"

"Sahiba," protested Ram Nath, with a great show of deference, "how should I know? Belike he is in Bâdshah Junction, whither he returned very late last night, being travel-worn and weary, and where I left him, being sent with this excellent tonga to take his place."

"You were? And why have I been detained here, alone and unprotected, this long night? Simply because that other tonga-wallah was a fool, am I to be imposed upon in this fashion?"

"What am I," whimpered Ram Nath, "to endure the wrath of the sahiba for a fault that is none of mine?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the girl, turning to Amber, "but it is very annoying." She looked him over, first with abstraction, then with a puzzled gathering of her brows, for he was far from her thoughts—the last person she would have expected to meet in that place, and very effectually disguised in dust and dirt besides. "The tire came off the wheel just as we got here, late yesterday evening, and in trying, or pretending to try, to fit it on again, that block-head of a tonga-wallah hammered the rim with a rock as big as his head and naturally smashed it to kindling-wood. Then, before I could stop him, he flung himself on the back of a pony and went away, saying that it was the will of God that he should return to Badshah for a better tonga. Since when I have had for company one stable-scye, one deaf-and-dumb patriarch of a khansamah and . . . the usual dak-bungalow discomforts—insects, bad food, and a terrible fear of dacoits."

"I am so sorry, Miss Farrell," Amber put in. "If I had only been here . . ."

The girl gave a little gasp and sat down abruptly in one of the veranda chairs, thereby threatening it with instant demolition and herself with a bad spill; for the chair was feeble with the burden of its many years, and she was a quite substantial young person. Indeed, so loudly did it croak a protest and a warning that she immediately arose in alarm.

"Mr. Amber!" she said; and, "Well . . . !"

"You'll forgive me the surprise?" he begged, going up on the veranda to her. "I myself had no hope of finding you here."

"But," she protested, with a pretty flush of color—"but I left you in the States such a little while ago!"

"Yes?" he said gravely. "It seems so long to me. . . . And when you had gone, Long Island was a very lonely place, indeed," he added, with calculated impudence.

Her color deepened and she sought another chair, seating herself with gingerly decision. "I'm sure you don't mean me to assume that you've followed me half round the world?"

"Why not?" He brought another chair to face her. "Besides, I haven't seen anything of . . . India for a good many years."

"Mr. Amber!"

"Ma'am?" he countered with affected humility.

"You're spoiling it all. I was so glad to see you—I'd have been glad to see any white man, of course—"

"Much obliged, I'm sure."

"And now you're actually flirting with me—or pretending to."

"I'm not," he declared soberly. "As a matter of solemn fact, I had to come to India."

"You had to?"

"On a matter of serious business. Please don't ask me what, just yet; but it's very serious, to my way of thinking. This happy incident—I count myself a very happy man to have been so fortunate—only makes my errand the more pleasant."

She regarded him intently, chin in hand, her brown eyes sedate with speculation, for some time. "I believe you've been speaking in parables," she asserted, at length. "If I'm unjust, bear with me; appearances are against you. There isn't any reason I know of why you should tell me what brought you here—"

"There's every reason, in point of fact, Miss Farrell; only . . . I can't explain just now."

"Very well," she agreed briskly; "let's be content with that. I am glad to see you again, truly; and—we're to travel on to Kuttarpur in the same tonga?"

"If you'll permit—"

"After what I've endured, this awful night, I wouldn't willingly let you out of my sight."

"Or any other white man?"

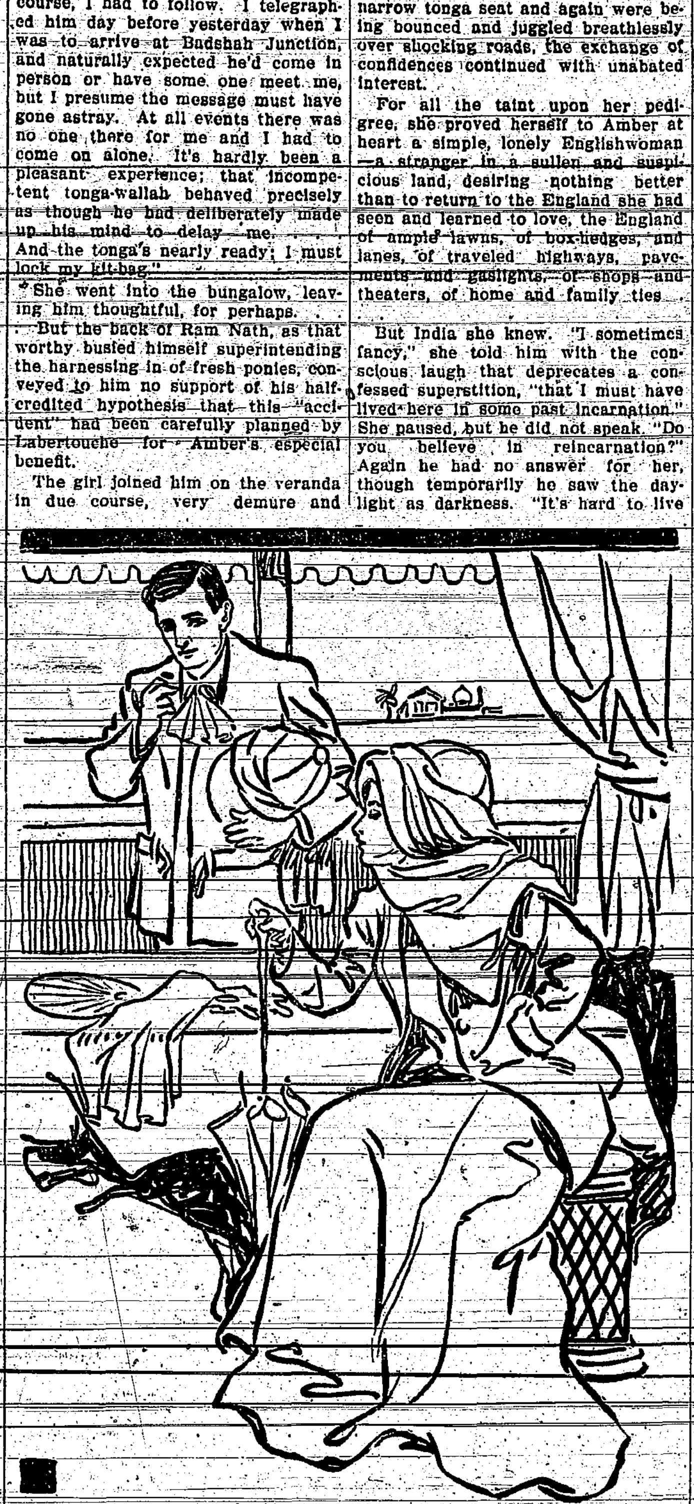
She laughed, pleased. "I presume you're wondering what I'm doing here?"

"You were to join your father in Darjeeling, I believe?" he countered, cautious.

"But I found he'd been transferred unexpectedly to Kuttarpur. So, of course, I had to follow. I telegraphed him day before yesterday when I was to arrive at Badshah Junction, and naturally expected he'd come in person or have some one meet me, but I presume the message must have gone astray. At all events there was no one there for me and I had to come on alone. It's hardly been a pleasant experience; that incompetent tonga-wallah behaved precisely as though he had deliberately made up his mind to delay me. . . . And the tonga's nearly ready; I must lock my kit-bag."

She went into the bungalow, leaving him thoughtful, for perhaps. But the back of Ram Nath, as that worthy busied himself superintending the harnessing-in of fresh ponies, conveyed to him no support of his half-credited hypothesis that the "accident" had been carefully planned by Labertouche for Amber's especial benefit.

The girl joined him on the veranda in due course, very demure and



"I Myself Had No Hope of Finding You Here."

sweet to look upon in her traveling dress of light pongee and her pith helmet, whose green underbrim and puggaree served very handsomely to set off her fair coloring. If she overlooked the adoration of his eyes, she was rather less than woman; for it was in them, plain to be seen for the looking. The khansamah followed her from the bungalow, staggering under the weight of her box and kit-bag, and with Ram Nath's surly assistance made them fast to the front seat, while Amber gave the girl his hand to help her to her place, and lifted himself to her side in a mute glow of ecstasy. Fate, he thought with reason, was most kind to him.

They rattled headlong from the compound, making for the distant hills of blue. Amber was seated with the woman who was to be his wife.

The second stage wore away without a dozen words passing between them; so also the third. The pauses were brief enough, the ponies being exchanged with gratifying dispatch. The tonga would pull up, Ram Nath would jump down . . . and in a brace of minutes or little more the vehicle would be en route again, Amber engaged with the infinite ramifications of this labyrinthal riddle of his, and the girl insensibly yielding to the need of sleep. She passed, at length, into sound unconsciousness.

She roused finally very much refreshed for the midday halt for rest and tiffin, which they passed at one of the conventional bungalows, in nothing particularly unlike its fellows unless it were that they enjoyed, before tiffin, the gorgeous luxury of plenty of clean water, cooled in porous earthen jars. Amber, overwhelmed by the discovery of this abundance, promptly went to the extreme of calling in the khansamah to sluice him down with jar after, and felt like himself for the first time in five days when, shaved and dressed, he returned to the common living room of the resthouse.

The girl kept him waiting but a little while. Lacking the attentions of an ayah, she had probably been unable to bathe so extensively as he, but eventually she appeared in an immeasurably more happy state of body and mind, calling up to him the simile, stronger than any other, of a tall, fair lily after a morning shower. And she was in a bewitching humor, one that ingenuously enough succeeded in entangling him more thoroughly than ever before in the web of her fascinations. Over an execrable curry of stringy fowl and questionable rice, eked out with tea and tinned delicacies of their own, their chatter, at the beginning sufficiently gay and inconsequent, drifted by imperceptible and unsuspected gradations perilously close to the shoals of intimacy. And subsequently, when they had packed themselves back into the narrow tonga seat and again were being bounced and juggled breathlessly over shocking roads, the exchange of confidences continued with unabated interest.

For all the taint upon her pedigree, she proved herself to Amber at heart a simple, lonely Englishwoman —a stranger in a sullen and suspicious land, desiring nothing better than to return to the England she had seen and learned to love, the England of ample lawns, of box-hedges, and lanes, of traveled highways, pavements and gaslights, of shops and theaters, of home and family ties . . .

But India she knew. "I sometimes fancy," she told him with the conscious laugh that deprecates a confessed superstition, "that I must have lived here in some past incarnation." She paused, but he did not speak. "Do you believe in reincarnation?" Again he had no answer for her, though temporarily he saw the daylight as darkness. "It's hard to live here for long and resist belief in it. . . . But as a matter of fact I seem to understand these people better than they're understood by most of my people. Don't you think it curious? Perhaps it's merely intuition—"

"That's the birthright of your sex," he said, rousing. "On the other hand, you have to remember that your father is one of a family that for generations has served the Empire. And your mother?"

"She, too, came of an Anglo-Indian family. Indeed, they met and courted here, though they were married in England. [illegible] any insight into native character a sort of birthright—[illegible]"

"Perhaps [illegible]."

"You may be right. [illegible] never know. At all events, I [illegible] to have a more—more faithful comprehension of the native than most of the English in this country [illegible] to feel, to sense their [illegible] their desires, aspirations, even sometimes their untranslatable thoughts. I believe I understand perfectly their feeling toward us, the governing race."

"Then," said Amber, "you know something his Highness the Viceroy himself would give his ears to be sure of."

"I know that; but I do."

"And that feeling is—?"

"Not love, Mr. Amber."

"Very much to the contrary—?"

"Very much," she affirmed with deep conviction.

"This 'Indian unrest' one reads of in the papers is not mere gossip, then?"

"Anything but that; it's the hidden fire stirring within the volcano we told ourselves was dead. The quiet of the last 50 years has been not content but slumber; deep down there has always been the fire, slow, deadly, smoldering beneath the ashes. The Mutiny still lives in spirit; some day it will break out afresh. You must believe me—I know."

Night overtook the tonga when it was close upon Kuttarpur, swooping down upon the world like a blanket of darkness, at the moment that the final relay of ponies was being hitched in.

With fresh ponies the tonga took the road with a wild initial rush soon to be moderated, when it began to climb the last steep grade to the pass that gives access to Kuttarpur from the south. For an hour the road toiled up and ever upward; steep cliffs of rock crowded it, threatening to push it over into black abysses, or to choke it off between towering, formidable walls. It swerved suddenly into a broad, clear space. The tonga paused. Voluntarily Ram Nath spoke for almost the first time since morning.

"Kuttarpur," he said, with a wave of his whip.

Aloof, austere and haughty, the City of Swords sits in the mouth of a ravine so narrow that a wall no more than 100 yards in length is sufficient to seal its southerly approach. Beneath this wall, to one side of the city gate, a river flows from the lake that is Kuttarpur's chiefest beauty.

Northwards the palace of Khandawar's kings stands, exquisite, rare, and marvellous, unlike any other building in the world. White, all white, from the lake that washes its lowest walls to the crenellated rim of its highest roof, it sweeps upward in breath-taking steps and wide terraces to the crest of the western hill, into which it burrows, from which it springs; a vast enigma propounded in white marble without a note of color save where the foliage of a hidden garden peeps over the edge of a jealous screen—a hundred imposing mansions merged into one monstrous and imperial maze.

But for a moment were they permitted to gaze in wonderment; Ram Nath had little patience. When he chose to, he applied his whip, and the ponies stretched out, the tonga plunging on their heels down the steep hill-side, like an ungoverned, ungovernable thing, maddened. Within a quarter of an hour they were careering through the city of tents on the parked plain before the southern wall. In five minutes more they drew up at the main city gate to parley with the Quarter Guard.

Here they suffered an exasperating delay. It appeared that the gates were shut at sundown, in deference to custom immemorial. Between that hour and sunrise none were permitted to pass either in or out without the express sanction of the State. The commander of the guard instituted an impudent catechism, in response to which Ram Nath discovered the several identities and estates of his charges. The commander received the information with impartial equanimity and retired within the city to confer with his superiors. After some time a trooper was sent to advise the travelers that the tonga would be permitted to enter with the understanding that the unaccredited Englishman (meaning Amber) would consent to lodge for the night in no other spot than the State resthouse beyond the northern limits of the city.

Abruptly the peace of the night was shattered, and the hum of the encampment behind them with the roar of the city before them was dwarfed, by a dull and thunderous detonation of cannon from a terrace of the palace. The tonga ponies reared and plunged, Ram Nath mastering them with much difficulty. Sophia was startled, and Amber himself stirred uneasily on his perch.

"What now?" he grumbled. "You'd think we were visitors of state and had to be durbarred!"

Far up on the heights a second red flame stabbed the night, and again the thunder pealed. Thereafter gun after gun bellowed at imperative, stately intervals.

"Fifteen," Amber announced after a time. "Isn't this something extraordinary, Miss Farrell?"

"Perhaps," she suggested, "there's a native potentate arriving at the northern gate. They're very punctilious about their salutes, you know."

Another crash silenced her. Amber continued to count. "Twenty-one," he said when it seemed that there was to be no more cannonading. "Isn't that a royal salute?"

"Yes," said the girl; "four more guns than the Maharana of Khandawar himself is entitled to."

"How do you explain it?"

"I don't," she replied simply. "Can you?"

He was dumb [illegible] that this imperial [illegible] tended for the [illegible] the Maharana of [illegible] Dyal Rutton? He [illegible] the girl, but her face [illegible] and he believed she suspected nothing.

A great hush had fallen, replacing the rolling thunder of the state ordnance. Even the voice of the city seemed moderate, subdued. In silence the massive gates studded with sharp-toothed elephant-spikes swung open.

With a grunt, Ram Nath cracked his whiplash and the tonga sped into the city. Amber bent forward.

"What's the name of that gate, Ram Nath—if you happen to know?"

"That," said the tonga-wallah in a level voice, "is known as the Gateway of Swords, sahib." He added in his own good time: "But not the Gateway of Swords."

Amber failed to educe from him any satisfactory explanation of this orphic utterance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Puccini Was Well Gulled

How the Famous Composer Came to Be Quoted as Attacking His Own Opera of Tosca.

Sig. Puccini, the composer of The Girl of the Golden West, was responding in excellent French to a toast on music.

"One of my strangest musical reminiscences," he said, "relates to Milan. Visiting Milan on a rainy winter day, I dined in the arcade near the cathedral, and then I strolled, cigar in mouth, in the direction of La Scala. Lo and behold, my own opera of Tosca was billed at La Scala for that evening, so, of course, I couldn't resist a stall.

"La Tosca was received warmly by a crowded house. The applause was almost frantic. In fact, a young lady seated on my left got so annoyed because I didn't clap and shout that she rebuked me, a frown wrinkling her pretty brow.

"'Why don't you applaud this masterpiece?' she said.

"'Masterpiece?' said I, and I laughed sarcastically. 'Masterpiece? Oh, dear.'

"'Don't you like this music?' she demanded, in amazement.

"'No,' said I. 'It's the work of an amateur.'

"'You know nothing of art,' she cried, 'or you wouldn't talk like that.'

"'Oh, don't I?' said I. And then I proceeded to prove to her, according to the laws of thorough bass and counterpoint, how poor a work La Tosca was. I told her this aria suggested Verdi, that chorus was a reminiscence of Bizet. In a word, I knocked my own music into a cocked hat.

"When I finished, the young lady said:

"'Is that your real opinion—your sincere conviction?'

"'Absolutely,' said I.

"'Very well,' said she, with an odd little laugh, and at breakfast the next morning the first thing I saw in my newspaper was the headline 'Puccini on Tosca.' And there I read, word for word, my remarks of the night before. The young lady, a musical critic, had recognized me. When I thought I was gulling her, she was gulling me."

To say that a man's heart is in the right place is a back-handed compliment. It seems to imply that there may be something the matter with his

---

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—snap and sparkle—vim and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

5c Everywhere

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
53

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

A girl gets so good looking every time she peeps in a mirror it's queer it doesn't last long enough afterward for other people to see.

Lots of people who are thoroughly convinced that we shall know each other in heaven succeed admirably in forgetting each other here.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In the Office.

"I am afaid to hear that report."

"Why so?"

"It is likely to mean some firing going on."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Another Pressing Need.

It's well enough to devote a lot of time and a good deal of prize money to the composition of a National anthem, but what's the matter with giving us a national wedding march, too?

Must we be forever indebted to the marches of an erratic Bavarian and a visionary Deutscher?

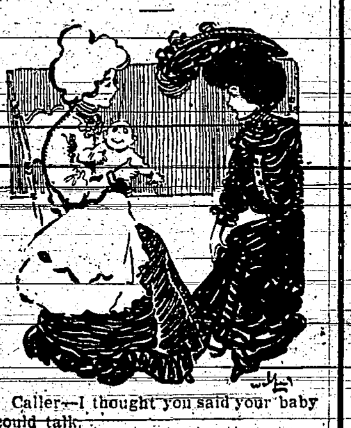
Here's an opportunity for ambitious native composers.

Think of the pride that would follow such an announcement as this: "The happy pair passed down the aisle to the pulsating strains of Bolivar P. Gibson's exquisite 'Marche Nuptiale!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Small Boat to Sail Far.

The yawl yacht Recluta, 36 tons, has set out on a voyage of 6,000 miles, from Gosport to Buenos Aires, the headquarters of her new owner. The little vessel carries a crew of four, and is commanded by Capt. Harry Williams, who recently took the 20-ton cutter Moyana to Odessa. All the members of the Recluta's crew are Hampshire men. She will go to Madeira, Cape Verde, Pernambuco and Montevideo. The longest sea run will be a distance of about 2,000 miles, between Cape Verde and Pernambuco.—London Standard.

THERE ARE OTHERS.



Caller—I thought you said your baby could talk.

Young Mother—So he can, but I'm the only one who can understand him.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how, with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

No Luck.

"I never do have any such luck as the other boys!" complained young Harold.

"Why, I am surprised!" answered his mother. "You have roller skates, a bicycle, a football suit, and a ticket to the gymnasium. Some boys would think themselves very lucky if they had those things."

"Yes, but Willie Swaddling's house burned down, and he helped to save things! Tom Anderson's house was robbed and he heard the burglar! And Jack Turner is sick, and the neighbors are carrying ice cream and stuff to him."

Wise.

"Bobby, didn't you hear mamma tellin' us to come in out o' the rain?"

"Yep, but I'm not goin' to do it till I'm so wet that she can't lay me across her lap 'thout spoilin' her dress."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

For a trainwrecker no punishment can be too severe.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts —Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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200 Million Bushels Wheat to be Harvested

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Low Rates Will be Given on All Canadian Roads

Excursions are run daily and full particulars will be given on application to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent. The rates are made to apply to all who wish to take advantage of them for the purpose of inspecting the grain fields of Western Canada, and the wonderful opportunities there offered for those who wish to invest, and also those who wish to take up actual farm life.

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Health Demands that the bowels be kept regular. Neglect means sickness. Sluggish bowels are quickly regulated by Beecham's Pills

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W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 30-1911.

In a Diary

By DOROTHY BLACKMORE

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

A March wind was busy in Washington square. It snatched bits of paper and made kites of them; it tangled the garments of pedestrians; it made whirlpools of dust on the street corners.

Suddenly a window was raised in an apartment overlooking the park and a housemaid shook gayly at her duster. A gust of wind startled her and she knocked a small book from the sill. The leaves were flapping in the wind and the book lying, covers down, on the pavement below before she recovered her Irish wits and slammed the window.

At that moment a man and a dog chanced along the street. The man saw the book.

"Good dog," he said, pointing to the volume.

The terrier promptly seized the leather in his teeth and, preceding his master along the street, stopped at the entrance to an apartment house. It was the animal's custom to carry mail and parcels and this task was only slightly different. He wagged his abbreviated tail to and fro as he waited for the man to unlatch the door.

Before the chair of his master he dropped the book and was duly petted.

"A diary, Turk," remarked the man as he picked up the book. "Somebody's lost a diary." He blew the dust from the pages.

He looked for a name, but there was none; therefore he promptly assigned ownership to a woman. And, since there was no legitimate clue he began to read the contents in search of one.

The remarks set down were neither profound nor especially noteworthy,

"Did You Find Your Diary?"

Archibald thought, but there was something in the manner of their writing that appealed to him. The view-point was fresh and the every-day characters were vividly presented. She—for he had decided that the author was a woman—had many odd turns of language that made the simple jottings surprisingly interesting.

As he read he began to wish he knew the author. He would like to return the diary. And yet he had no tangible scent to follow. The mere fact that she dined—or had dined in the course of the year in which the diary had been kept—in a small Bohemian restaurant in Washington square, was small evidence of her identity.

Nevertheless, Tom Archibald made it a point to dine frequently in that place. He felt reasonably sure that if he could overhear the girl's conversation he would recognize her. Accordingly, to his shame, be it added, he often listened intently to the remarks of persons sitting near him. Also, he ate larger dinners than was his custom so as to prolong his stay in the restaurant.

After three weeks of intermittent searching, he was dining again in the small restaurant, his hope of finding the author by this means was at low ebb. Suddenly, from a table behind him, a man asked of his companion:

"Did you ever find your diary?"

Archibald upset [illegible] he was in the act [illegible] dropped an ash down his [illegible]. Then as nonchalantly [illegible] turned to look at the [illegible] man had addressed.

"Don't ask painful questions," [illegible] plied the girl. "I don't want to cry—here."

"Strange—how it could have disappeared so quickly," the man added.

"Some curious passerby," the girl said. "I hope he is edified."

A deep color mounted slowly to Archibald's brow. What was this appalling thing he had done?—read the diary of another? He was at a loss for a way to set himself right. He pressed the pocket of his coat to make certain that the little book reposed therein.

He ordered another cup of coffee and further cigars. Perhaps he could follow the girl, unobserved, and find out where she lived. Then, he might be able in some way to return the diary without making known his own identity.

As he smoked and drank his coffee the idea became less brilliant—it failed to appeal to him as the thing he wanted to do. Once or twice, he had found opportunity to get glimpses of the girl, and with each succeeding view of her face he was less pleased with the idea of not making himself known to her.

At last, inspired by the last drop of coffee, he did a bold thing; he took the book from his pocket and began to read. Then, he extracted a pencil from another pocket and made a notation on a blank page under the date of the evening.

"To-night I found the author of this diary. She is prettier than I had dared to hope. But—how can I confess that I have read her musings? I sign my name humbly—Tom Archibald."

After that, he called the waiter, paid his check and with the volume in his hand, proceeded toward the door. He had hoped that the girl would see her book—for he was sure it was hers—and take the matter of recovering it into her own hands.

At the door, he turned for one last look at her. Her eyes were full upon him—she had seen the book. He went quickly to her table.

"It is yours, I believe?" he asked.

"Yes," said the girl, eagerly, while her companion looked on in astonishment. "Where did you find it?"

"My dog, Turk, picked it up on the sidewalk in the square," he said, half eluding the truth. "There is no name in it. I'm sorry."

"I'm Dorothy Morton and—I thank you," she said, simply.

Archibald released the book. "I've tried to find you in this restaurant—the only clue I had to your identity," he explained.

"How clever!" The girl laughed.

She was turning over the pages of her recovered treasure.

Archibald turned to the man opposite her. "You'll pardon my intrusion, but I had overheard your remark." he was saying when Dorothy found what he had written in her book.

She looked up and caught his eye.

"Mr. Archibald," replied the girl, "I'm greatly pleased indeed to recover the little volume, and am surely very fortunate. Let me introduce you to my brother."

The two men exchanged congratulations.

"Yes," said Archibald, "my dog Turk picked up the diary on the street, and now through an overheard conversation I have at last succeeded in finding the owner. I consider it somewhat remarkable, and may I hope fortunate for me, Miss Morton?"

The three left the restaurant together.

Two months later an entry in the now much coveted diary read: "Tom has asked me to marry him, and—I've accepted."

FOREIGNERS AT WEST POINT

Many Latin-American Young Men Admitted Into This Institution as Cadets.

The recent graduation from West Point of Cadet Jose Martin Calvo, son of the Costa Rican Minister to the United States, brings to mind the fact that a number of Latin Americans have enjoyed the hospitality of this institution and as the guests of the nation availed themselves of the privileges of pursuing the same course of instruction which is demanded from the aspirant for a commission in the American army.

As far back as 1816 the records show that young men from South America were admitted as cadets. Louis Blanco and Mateo Blanco were on the rolls that year, while in 1823 we find the name of Julian A. D. Paez, surely some relative of the famous cowboy general of Venezuela who captured a fleet with a troop of cavalry. According to the Bulletin of the South American Republics no other Latin Americans was entered at the Academy until 1884, when we find the name of Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala.

In 1889 there was one cadet from Nicaragua; in 1893 one from Salvador and one from Venezuela; in 1897 one from Salvador; in 1899 one from Costa Rica and one from Venezuela; in 1902 one from Costa Rica; in 1905 one from Ecuador and in 1907 one from Nicaragua and one from Venezuela.

Of these three received diplomas showing that they had pursued the same studies and submitted to the same discipline as other members of the academy. They are Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, and Arturo Roberto Calvo and Jose Martin Calvo, of Costa Rica. Four received certificates of study during four years. [illegible] others dwelt but a short time in [illegible] Cadet Jose Calvo, who [illegible] had a note- [illegible] Point. He [illegible] was champion gymnast, winning the right to wear the "A," qualified as expert rifleman and is the first foreigner to have worn chevrons, the rank of sergeant in the corps, signal proof of the approbation of his superiors.

Bravery.

"Jiggle had his revenge on a woman who sat before him in a vaudeville theater and wouldn't take her hat off."

"Did he?"

"Yes; after she had been gone about half an hour he called her an old frump."

Worrisome.

Ned—Look anxious! What's the matter?

Ted—Back in my dues to the "Don't Worry club," and it's got me worrying.

MONEY MAKING AS AN ART

No Question That America Has the Best Bank Notes That Are Produced.

To say that Americans make the best bank notes in the world may sound at first rather boastful, and yet any history of the art and industry of note-engraving which failed to record that fact would be incomplete. Paul Revere was the first American bank note artist, and from the time of the chartering of the Bank of North America under the direction of Robert Morris, in 1781, up to the present, American engravers have excelled not only in the artistic quality of their designs, but in their provisions against counterfeiting.

The American style of bank note has become the standard in the countries of Central and South America. The experiences of the Brazilian government led the way in this, after various disappointments. First, the much-vaunted Austrian system was tried, the notes being engraved and printed in England under that system. They proved a complete failure. Counterfeiters flourished. The Brazilians tried bank notes made in France, and these were promptly and extensively imitated as soon as the counterfeiters could get the plates and paper ready. Brazil tried German and English establishments, but still without securing protection to the bank note circulation, and at last turned to the United States and found a type of bills practically impossible to counterfeit. So it is no boast but a mere record of fact to state that Americans make the best bank notes in the world.—Harper's Weekly.

HIRED MAN WAS NOT DAINTY

"Uncle Joe" Cannon Points Moral With One of His Typical Humorous Stories.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, at a dinner in Washington, said of a piece of tariff revision that he opposed:

"It is useless for the foreigner and no good at all for the American producer. The whole thing is a costly error, like the case of Slank's hired man.

"Slank, for a June treat, set before his hired man a nice mess of fried soft-shell crabs. The crabs were to do for the cook and stable boy as well, but Slank happened in on the hired man in the middle of the meal, and found the cook's and boy's prospects looking very dark.

"'Why,' said Slank reproachfully, 'you are eating your soft-shell crabs without bread!'

"'Well, boss,' replied the hired man, as he thrust half a crab into his mouth, 'them wot can't eat good rich crabs like these without bread deserves to go hungry.'"

Sheep Saved Battalion.

A sheep saved a battalion of French soldiers from a cold night in the mountains and perhaps from a more serious disaster in the neighborhood of Mentone.

A battalion of an Alpine regiment had started from Sospel, a plateau in the hills above Mentone, where there are picturesque golf links, and was lost in a heavy fog.

Nobody had a compass, and knowing the dangers of the mountain the officer in charge of the battalion gave orders to his men to halt and make the best of things until the fog lifted.

But a stray sheep saved the situation. With vivid recollection of the grass of the Sospel golf links the sheep was hurrying down the mountain side and plunged right through the battalion.

The soldiers followed and they arrived at Sospel an hour later.

The Tenth of a Second.

It is not common to find a person who can correctly estimate the lapse of a single second. But in these days of speeding automobiles, the exact time when each of two colliding vehicles must have occupied particular spots may be a matter of great importance. In a recent experiment a car took nearly two seconds to stop after brakes were applied, and in that time it moved nineteen feet. So even fractions of a second are important. One can train himself to estimate even tenths of a second. Try it with a watch, and it will be found that it is just possible to count ten in the lapse of a single second. But one must count very fast to do it.—Scientific American.

Unreasonable.

Some men are not easily satisfied, as witnessed last week in Ithaca. A man attended what the country people call a "vendue," and when a horse weighing 1,500 pounds and in fair condition, although a trifle old, was put up, he ventured a by no means extravagant bid of 25 cents for him and got the horse. Notwithstanding the fact that a halter worth not less than half a dollar went with his purchase, this man grew peevish because the auctioneer refused to throw in a horse blanket. Some people not only want the earth and the fullness thereof, but a nice picket fence built neatly around it to prevent trespassing.

A Close Shave.

"The rich Miss Screecher asked the minister of her church what he thought of her singing."

"Gee! What a hole to put a minister in! He couldn't lie and he, of course, could not afford to offend her. What did he tell her?"

"Told her he had never heard anything like it."—Houston Post.

BORACIC ACID IN COMMERCE

Scientists Finally Have Devised a Way to Produce Commodity Comparatively Cheaply.

Formerly all the boracic, or boric, acid of commerce was obtained from borax by heating it with calcined ferrous sulphate in closed vessels, whereby sodoforic acid was formed, and boracic acid was carried on with the watery vapors, which escaped.

This was a long and tedious process, and not much progress was made until it was discovered that boracic acid could be obtained from the boiling springs and jets of vapor in Tuscany. Long after the discovery of boracic acid in these springs, the brilliant idea struck the physicist as well as the chemist to employ the heat of the natural steam jets. This method had the effect of converting an unprofitable branch of industry into one of the most successful.

The lagoons are situated near the top of one of the highest hills. As the volcanic vapors pass through the waters of the lagoons the boracic acid is arrested by the water, which becomes impregnated with it. In California it occurs as the mineral sassolite, and as a saline incrustation on the crater of a mountain in the Lipari group, north of Sicily.

SUMMER ON A HOUSEBOAT

Vessels in a Colony Out in Oregon Have the Conveniences of a City Flat.

Houseboating on the Willamette river is the proper way for the people of Portland, Ore., to spend their summers, according to a writer in Suburban Life. He says that there is an entire colony of houseboats just above the city. Probably there is no similar houseboat village anywhere.

"They possess almost all the conveniences of a city flat, the houses are lighted with electricity, city water is piped to the door, and in some cases the houses are supplied with it," he says. "Telephones are installed in most of the houses, and an electric street car runs within easy reach, but just far enough away to give the colony the desired seclusion.

"To make it still more citified it is proposed to install gas from the city system during the present year. The finest boat in the colony cost $1,500, and is 35 by 60 feet. The average houseboat, however, is worth about one-half this sum."

Length of Life in Pigeons.

A writer in the "Field" gives some interesting notes on the duration of life in certain breeds of domestic pigeons. Such notes are of some importance, for, as Prof. A. Weismann has remarked, referring to the duration of life in birds: "There is less exact knowledge upon this subject than we might expect, considering the existing number of ornithologists and ornithological societies, with their numerous publications." The examples given by the writer of the above notes are a white trumpeter cock twenty-two years, a blue cropper hen twenty-nine years, another cropper thirty years. Of turtle doves there are numerous records of over twenty years, while one is said to have reached the age of thirty-seven years. We may compare this with the records for other species of birds given by Weismann in the appendix to his essay on "The Duration of Life." Thus canaries in captivity attain an age of from twelve to fifteen years, while ravens have lived for almost one hundred. Parrots are known to have exceeded the one hundred, and a golden eagle which died at Vienna in 1719 had been captured one hundred and four years previously. Swans are said to have lived three hundred years, but this must be taken as doubtful.

Disproportionate.

Washington Star—"We must expect to suffer pain in the same degree that we inflict it on others," said the man who believes in retribution.

"Maybe so," answered the suffering friend. "But I am convinced that my dentist has found a way of beating the game."

Profit in Growing Vegetables.

In a report published by the department of commerce and labor on the farming carried on by Italians in Hammonton, N. J., we have such items as a net profit of $160 from a quarter acre of strawberries; $5,000 net profit in two years from 50 acres of raspberries, by an Italian hardly able to speak or write English; $3,000 net profit on dewberries and blackberries, acreage not given; a father and son bought a farm (acreage not stated) for $2,000, leaving a mortgage of $500. In one season, 1906, they paid the mortgage and all their living expenses and saved $800 in addition. An Italian laborer in the limits of Greater New York city made as much as $1,600 net profit from little more than an acre and a half of land last year, growing vegetables for the market.

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The Machine is light in weight. A six year old child can run it.

With ordinary care will last a life time

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$17.50 CASH WITH ORDER

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Treasurer...................H. Hanson
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Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor Rev. James Ivey. Preaching, 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath school 11:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6.00 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church.

Regular church services at 10.30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Rev J. Humphrey Fleming, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. Wm. Terbune, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. P. Kjolhede, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Biblical Lecture Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10:45 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. J. J. Riess, Pastor.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
JAMES J. COLLEN, W. M.
J. F HUM Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. HAVENS, Post Com.
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. ELIZA BROTT, President
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
J. F. HUM, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137

Meets every Tuesday evening.
A. CONKWRIGHT, N. G.
PETER BORCHER, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 195

Meets first and third Thursdays of each month.
A. ROBERTS, Com.
M. BRENNER R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. ETTIE PHELPS, W. M.
MISS ELIANOR MIELSTRUP, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F., No. 790

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.
MRS. ANNA HARRINGTON, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Maccabee Hall, over H. Petersen's store
MARIA HAMMOND, C. R.
MRS. NELLIE McNEVIN, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.

Meets first and third Friday of each month.
NANCY DECKROW, Lady Com.
EMMA AMOS, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.
ANNA HARRINGTON, President.
BERTHA OAKS, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934

Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.
PERRY OSTRANDER, Master.
GEO. W. BROTT, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.

Meets first and third Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.
C. O. McCULLOGH, V. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening.
BELLE CRANDALL, N. G.
ADA BORCHES Sec.

Skandinavien F. F.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
PETER SVENSEN, President.
JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

Danish Sisterhood—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. of each month. MAREN PETERSON, Pres. CHRISTINE NELSON, Sec.

Danebod Hall.

Open Saturday evening 6:30–9:30. Sunday 2:00–5:00 p. m. Young Peoples Society meets the first and third Thursday evening of every month. Lecture all other Thursday evenings.

Unity Lodge No. 1362 M. B. A.

Meets the first and third Thursday of each month in the Maccabee Hall.
G. W. CRANDALL, Pres.
P. D. BORCHERS, Sec.

Temple Encampent No. 160

Meets every first and third Fridays of each month.
H. PETERSON, C. P.
C. O. McCULLUGH, Scribe

SOME MAN SOME DAY

May Make A Medicine To Cure Bright's Disease Rheumatism, Stomach And Bladder Trouble The Equal of

SAN-JAK

But Not Yet

It Is The Only Medicine Which Enables You To Keep A Perfect Balance Between The Eliminations And Renewals of The Body.

Decay Of The Body In Old Age Is Unnatural.

Permanent wastes of the system can be avoided by taking San-Jak making each day a birthday for the person who has a bottle of this great medicine on hand. Read and learn how to cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lame Back and Stomach Diseases.

When the products of exhaustion reach the brain and deaden the nerve centers, as is the case with all old people, limiting their ability to think and act unless they have the power to oxidize the acids that accumulate during sleep and eliminate them, they had better get a bottle of Dr. Burnham's San Jak. I am 80 years old and have kept a bottle of this medicine in my house during the past year and take a dose quite often so I know it helps to give strength and activity.
E. O. Kelley, Lansing Mich.
311 Washtenaw St.

Mrs. M. I. Brown, mistress of the Butler House, Lansing, Mich., says: "One year ago I was in very poor health, sick and weak from that much dreaded disease, kidney trouble, 'called Bright's Disease by physicians.' I have taken about one dozen bottles of San Jak and have no symptoms of old trouble to annoy me. I give this letter for the benefit it may be to others.

E. S. Hough, Ex-Judge of Probate, Lapeer, Mich., says:
"I bought a bottle of San-Jak from P. A. Snowman, the druggist of Lapeer. I felt I was 100 years old with great distress of the stomach and a drowsy, sleepy feeling, which the medicine has corrected. I cheerfully permit the use of this letter for the benefit of others."
Edgar S. Hough.

Lapeer, Mich, March 10, 1908.
Mrs. T. H. Curtiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Lapeer, says: "I wish to tell you how much good your San-Jak has done me. I have had the rheumatism and liver trouble 17 years. Sometimes my feet and limbs were swollen so I could not wear my shoes. I have taken one and one-half bottles of your remedy. The bloat has all gone down. The pain has gradually left and the stiff joints are getting more limber. I think three or four bottles of your San-Jak will cure me completely. Mere thanks in words is a feeble way of telling how grateful I feel for the benefits bestowed upon me by your medicine.

We will give $100 to any church or charitable institution if these testimonies are not genuine.

Have you Kidney, Liver, Stomach or Bladder Trouble?

Are you a Rheumatic, with Backache, Varicocele and Swollen Limbs?

Take Dr. Burnhams'

SAN-JAK

It restores the aged to health and youth. No remedy equal to San-Jak as a blood tonic. The tired feeling leaves you like magic.

J. F. Roe, 41 E. Main St., Battle Creek, says: I wish to state that your San-Jak cured me of Bright's disease after the local doctors said I could not live."

W. E. Curtis, Curtis' Optical Parlors, Pontiac, Mich., says San-Jak cured him of catarrh of the head and throat which was so chronic as to cause great deafeness, his general health is better than for several years having gained ten pounds in two weeks. He says it is a duty he owes his fellow men to permit the use of this letter, knowing to that the same San-Jak has secured others of my friends whom I suggested they try it. He says it is good to be rid of the constant hawking coughing, scraping and my wife says what a relief to be able to sleep nights without being disturbed with the constant coughing and night sweats.

San-Jak is sold by the Central Drug Store, Grayling, Mich.

Mfg. by San-Jack Co. Chicago, Ill.

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Organized 1881

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Membership - - - 103,000

Prompt Payment of All Claims

Term Protection, Whole Life Protection, Old Age and Total Disability Protection are granted all members. Health and Accident Protection is a Special Feature; in fact, the K. O. T. M. M. affords all kinds of protection needed by the average man, as well as extending to members the enjoyments of social life.

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For further information, inquire of any member of the order or write to

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